INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1936-37



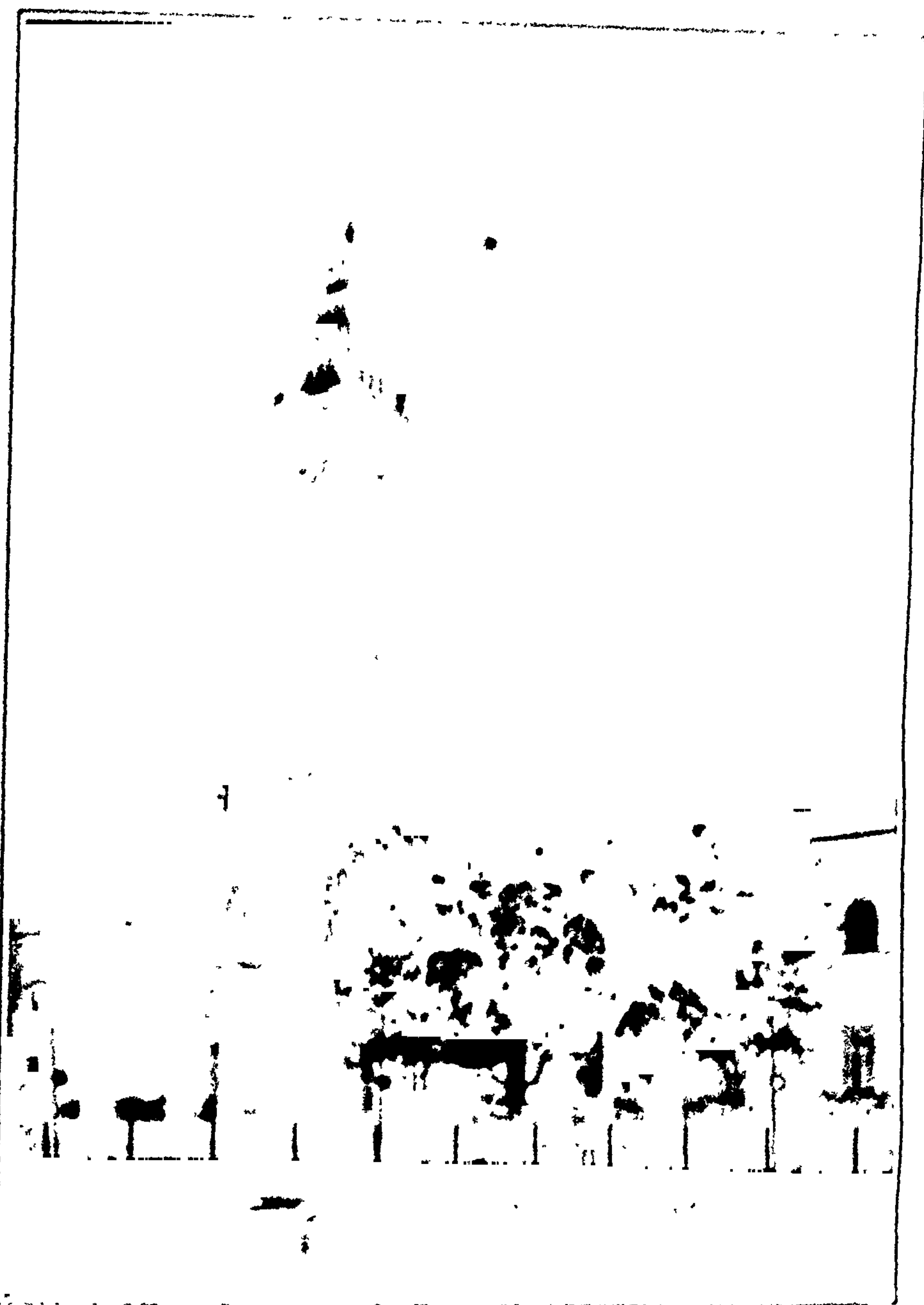
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Post and Telegraph Building, Lucknow.

Annual Report on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department

For the year 1936 37

NEW DELHI
The 15th January 1938

From—G V BEWOOR ESQUIRE C I E , I C S ,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

To—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

SIR

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year from the 1st April 1936 to the 31st March 1937

INTRODUCTORY

2 *Charge* —The administration of the department was in my charge throughout the year

3 *Financial results of the working of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department* —The financial results of the working of the Department for the year 1936 37 are summarised below* —

——	Post Office	Telegraphs	Telephones	Radios	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Receipts	8 04 23 027	2 69 88 2[illegible]1	86 04 0[illegible]2	8 87,464	11 0[illegible],02 754
Expenditure	7,76 88 6[illegible]	2 99 81,291	66 [illegible] 0[illegible]0	11 53 269	11 54 48 202
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+27 34 405	—29 93 070	+19,79 03[illegible]	—2 [illegible]5 81[illegible]	+14 54 5[illegible]2

* For the information of foreign readers it may be stated that a 'lakh' is one hundred thousand and is usually written 1 00 000 A 'crore' is 100 lakhs and is written 1 00 00 000

A rupee is a silver coin of the value of £0 1 6 approximately at par of exchange and contains 16 *annas*

B

The net result [illegible] compares as follows with those for the year [illegible]

	Net result of the year's working.	
	193[illegible]	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
[illegible]	21,[illegible]	+27,31,405
[illegible]	[illegible]	−29,93,070
[illegible]	[illegible]	+19,70,632
[illegible]	[illegible]	−2,85,815
[illegible]	[illegible]	+14,54,352

[illegible] the results for each of the four [illegible] The following table gives [illegible] expenditure charged against the [illegible] Department during each of [illegible] the accounts of the Department [illegible]

Year.	[illegible]	Increase (+) or decrease [illegible] with previous year.	Total expenditure charged to revenue.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with previous year.
	(In thousands of rupees.)			
[illegible]	[illegible]		9,84,2[illegible]	..
[illegible]	10,[illegible],01	[illegible]	10,42,70	+58,45
[illegible]	[illegible],71	29,[illegible]	11,08,86	+16,07
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],94	11,57,18	+48,62
[illegible]	11,[illegible]	−[illegible]	11,91,91	[illegible]31,16
[illegible]	[illegible]	−31,6[illegible]	12,11,[illegible]	+19,41
[illegible]	[illegible]	−12,16	11,58,[illegible]	−52,91
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,97,29	−61,15
[illegible]	[illegible]	+17,22	11,24,55	+27,26
[illegible]	11,1[illegible]	[illegible]47,25	10,[illegible]	−12,62
[illegible]	11,47,5[illegible]	27,7[illegible]	11,47,10	+65,17
[illegible]	11,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	11,54,48	+7,38

The accounts of the Department continued to show losses of [illegible] from 1927-28 to 193[illegible]. In 1934-35 there accrued a profit of Rs. [illegible] lakhs, but as has been stated in the report [illegible] this was not a real surplus because the salaries of the staff continued to be subject to the emergency cut of 5 per cent. and the contribution to the depreciation fund was not made to the full extent. The accounts of the year 1935-36 showed a small profit of Rs. 17,[illegible] but in that year too the emergency deduction was applied to the salaries of March 1936 paid in April of that year and if this deduction had not existed the year's accounts would have shown a loss of about 2 lakhs. The year under report ended with a profit of Rs. 14½ lakhs, and this may be regarded as the first year of a real surplus since 1926-27.

The general recovery in economic conditions prevailing in the country combined with the measures taken to stop leakages of revenue and to popularise the services by publicity and propaganda account for the increases in revenue since 1933 34 The same factors have contributed to the substantial improvement in revenue of about 21½ lakhs during the year under report The expenditure on the other hand has grown by about 7½ lakhs only in spite of the fact that the department had to meet the normal increases on account of annual increments to the staff to the extent of Rs 12 lakhs and the cost of extension of postal facilities in rural and other undeveloped areas to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees This would indicate that strict economy has continued to be observed by the Department in connection with the expenditure incurred in its working

The accumulated net interest bearing loss of the department at the end of 1935 36 on which interest was paid in the accounts for 1936 37 was Rs 55 lakhs as against Rs 71 lakhs at the end of the previous year The reduction of 16 lakhs is due to the profits of the year 1935 36 after allowing for the rebates on account of the loss on telegraph traffic at press rates and on account of the loss on the non commercial activities of the radio branch Apart from the accumulated interest bearing loss there is a large amount of accumulated loss on which no interest is liable to be paid to Central Revenues This accumulated loss will have to be paid from future surpluses after the interest bearing losses have been fully repaid

The capital outlay of the Department during and up to the end of 1936 37 is detailed in Appendix I The total expenditure on fixed assets during the year amounted to Rs 45 94 579 and was incurred as follows —

	Rs
Post Office buildings and mail vans	3 58 016
Telegraph buildings cables lines and apparatus	38 32 426
Radio buildings masts and aerials and apparatus	3 39 569
Telephone buildings lines and apparatus	64 568
Total	45 94 579

The bulk of the capital outlay under Telegraphs and Telephones was incurred on new telephone projects More trunk lines have been constructed and new exchanges installed thus providing increased facilities The telephone branch continues to be remunerative and further expansion is fully justified Some capital expenditure was incurred on account of telegraph and telephone lines required by the Railway and Canal administrations and also in connection with wireless facilities required for civil aviation purposes The department recovers rental for such projects to meet the full cost of the services rendered Out of the total capital of the department amounting to over 18 crores of rupees over 15 crores represent the cost of telegraph, telephone and radio assets

and a little over 2¾ crores the value of buildings and other assets of the Post Office.

4. *Monetary transactions.*—Appendix III shows the volume of the monetary transactions of the department during the year under report. It will be seen therefrom that the total of these transactions amounted to about Rs. 363 crores as compared with a little over Rs. 354 crores in the preceding year.

5. *Publicity.*—During the year under review hand-bills printed in English and in the principal Indian languages giving details of the Post, Telegraph and Telephone services were distributed to selected members of the public. Pictorial advertisements dealing with the various services of the department were published in English and in Indian languages, at regular intervals in the leading newspapers all over India. The inland trunk telephone and overseas radio-telephone services were advertised by means of Cinema slides for the first time in certain selected cinemas. A large coloured and artistic poster was exhibited in English, Hindi, and Urdu, at important post and telegraph offices in India and at important railway stations, indicating to the public the correct method of addressing letters and postcards. The Post and Telegraph Pocket Guide in English which proved to be a popular publication in the previous year, was reprinted and sold at one anna per copy. Similar pocket guides in Hindi, Urdu, Gujrathi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Bengali were also printed and sold at the same price for the benefit of the non-English knowing public.

The Department took part in the following exhibitions, and various telegraph and telephone instruments were exhibited under actual working conditions, and explained to the public :—

(1) The Dusschra Exhibition at Mysore organised by the Government of Mysore in October 1936.

(2) The All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Lucknow organised by the Government of United Provinces from December 1936 to February 1937.

(3) The All-India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi organised by a private body in March 1937, and

(4) Other small exhibitions at Bogra (Bengal), Patna and Poona.

POST OFFICE.

General and Financial.

6. *Postal Communications.*—The postal branch of the department was responsible for the maintenance of postal communications and the various subsidiary services throughout India and Burma. For this purpose, it makes use of aeroplanes, railways, motor and steamship services in addition to lines established and worked by the department itself. Excluding the air routes, there



Posts & Telegraphs Stall in the Industrial Exhibition at Poona (Front view)



Posts and Telegraphs Stall in the Industrial Exhibition at Poona (Part of the interior).

existed at the end of the year about 170,000 miles of lines over which mails were conveyed by different agencies, as against about 169,000 miles during the previous year. Seventy-three new motor lines were opened during the year, forty-four of these being in the Bombay, Madras and Punjab and North-West Frontier Circles. Particulars of the principal steamer services utilised by the Post Offices are given in Appendix XVII and of the air services in paragraph 11 of this Report

7. *Magnitude of business* —The following figures give some idea of the volume of postal business transacted during the year, details of some branches of which will be found in Appendices III, VIII, X, XI and XV

Total estimated number of articles handled		1,220,138,000
Number of registered articles posted .		43,508,000
Number of insured articles posted . .		3,157,000
Value of insured articles posted . .	Rs.	95,59,65,000
Postage charges realised . .	Rs	6,78,55,000
Number of money orders issued . .		43,496,000
Value of money orders issued . . .	Rs.	81,69,75,000
Number of Indian postal orders sold .		656,000
Value of Indian postal orders sold	Rs.	14,67,000
Value payable post collections . . .	Rs	18,70,55,000

On the 31st March 1937 there were current 3,922,000 savings bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 74,67,000 and about 94,600 Postal Life Insurance policies covering an aggregate assurance of Rs. 18,54,68,000

These figures represented in most cases an increase in business as compared with the corresponding figures for 1935-36, due mainly to the improvement in general economic conditions and to the publicity campaign

Among the miscellaneous operations of the department may be mentioned the realization for the Customs Department of import duties amounting to over Rs. 73,00,000, the payment to Indian military pensioners of pensions amounting to over Rs. 1,67,00,000, and the sale to the public of 13,000 pounds of quinine.

8 *Financial results of the working of the post office.*—The results for the year under review compare as shown below with those for the year 1935-36 :—

	1935 36.	1936 37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	7,90,02,348	8,04,20,027
Expenditure	7,68,63,505	7,76,88,622
Net profit	21,05,843	27,31,405

The increase in postal receipts of over 13½ lakhs was mainly due to favourable economic conditions and the efforts made to prevent leakage of revenue. But for an arrear payment of Rs. 9,16,000 made to the Governments of Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Assam on account of their share of ordinary and unified stamps, the increase would have been much higher.

The growth in expenditure amounting to 8¼ lakhs was due to the complete restoration of emergency deductions from pay, annual increments in the pay of staff and extension of postal facilities in rural areas.

9. *Maintenance.*—Communications were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. In so extensive a mail service, occasional interruptions usually due to breaches, landslips and accidents on railway lines are inevitable, but normal working was restored in each case as rapidly as could be arranged. Several cases of dislocation of traffic occurred in Bihar as a result of floods while there were 2 cases of breaches of a serious nature in Burma. Arrangements were made in all these cases for the transhipment of mails with as little delay as possible.

The overseas services operated with regularity. Of these the most important is that of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company with its weekly service to and from Bombay. The average time occupied in transit of mails between Bombay and London by the overland route *via* Marseilles was 14 days in the inward and 14 days 3 hours in the outward direction compared with 13 days 22 hours in the inward and 14 days 3½ hours in the outward direction in the preceding year.

10. *Principal events*—(a) *Postal rates.*—The rates of postage chargeable on inland letters, registered newspapers and business reply envelopes were revised during the year as shown below:—

Letters.

For a weight not exceeding one tola . . .	One anna.
For every tola or fraction thereof, exceeding one tola	Half an anna.

Registered Newspapers.

For a weight not exceeding ten tolas . . .	Quarter of an anna.
For a weight exceeding ten tolas but not exceeding twenty tolas	Half an anna.
For every additional twenty tolas or fraction thereof	Half an anna.

Business Reply Envelopes.

For a weight not exceeding one tola . . .	One anna.
For every tola or fraction thereof, exceeding one tola	Half an anna.

(b) *Savings bank deposits.*—The rate of interest allowed on the deposits at call in the Post Office Savings Bank was reduced with effect from the 1st July 1936 from 2½ per cent. to 2 per cent. per annum.

(c) *Cash Certificates* —In consequence of the continued fall in the money rates, a reduction was effected in the amounts repayable on cash certificates of different denominations issued on and after the 1st of July 1936

(d) *Investment through Post Office* —Arrangements were made for affording facilities to the public for investment through the post office in all loans issued by the Government of India Formerly this facility was confined to those loans only which carried interest at 3 per cent per annum and upwards

(e) *Rates of late fees*—The rate of late fee on outward foreign letters postcards and packets was reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas per article and extensive facilities were afforded for the posting of inland unregistered articles of the letter mail in letter boxes in trains or on board mail carrying steamers

(f) *Registration of newspapers* —Rules relating to the registration of newspapers in order to entitle them to transmission at the concessional rates of postage were revised

(g) *Treatment of Communications containing complaint against the department* —Communications containing complaints against the Postal or Telegraph services are required to be fully prepaid with postage If they are unpaid or insufficiently paid they are taxed with postage in the usual way treated as refused and returned to the sender from whom the amount of the postage due is recovered From April 1936 however it was ordered that such complaints when addressed to a Postal or Telegraph Officer need not be prepaid with postage if handed over at a Post or Telegraph Office in an open condition for transmission to the officer concerned

(h) *Facilities in the foreign post* —Increased facilities granted included (1) the introduction of a telegraphic money order service between India and Trengganu (2) the resumption of the money order service to Syria and (3) the exchange of unregistered correspondence with Nepal

Owing to the disturbed state of Spain the parcel post and money order services to Spain and Spanish Morocco were suspended and had not been resumed up to the end of the year

In order to meet the full cost of the handling of British Postal Orders the rate of poundage levied on such orders sold in India was enhanced during the year

11 *Air Mails* —(a) Imperial Airways Limited continued to maintain the air mail service between Karachi and Croydon and during the year 101 planes of the Company arrived at Karachi with 120 778 lbs of mails (including 11,831 lbs of parcels) for India and 105 planes left with 119 667 lbs of mails (including 5 127 lbs of parcels) from India These figures show increases of 15 [illegible] and 17,903 lbs in the weights of mails carried by the east and west bound planes respectively During the year, increased facilities for the transmission of correspondence were provided by (i) the duplication of the service between Singapore and Australia with effect from 15th May 1936, thus establishing connection with both

the services operating up to Singapore, (*ii*) the extension to Lagos of the Khartoum-Kano weekly service from 21st October 1936, and (*iii*) the introduction of a weekly air mail service between Penang and Hongkong from April 1936.

There were three major disasters to Imperial Airways' planes during the year: the wreck of the "SCIPIO" during an emergency landing at Crete, the crashing of the "CAPRICORNUS" near Orons in France and the loss of the "BOADICEA" between London and Paris. Except in the last, there was no loss of mails. The frequent delays in the arrival of the planes due to atmospheric and operational causes have been a source of considerable anxiety to the department.

(*b*) The K.L.M. service and the Air France service continued to operate as before. From the west 104 planes of the K.L.M. service and 52 planes of the Air France service arrived at Karachi bringing 11,442 and 1,341 lbs. of mails, respectively, for India. The weights of mails despatched by these services to the east were 131 lbs. and 472 lbs. respectively. 104 planes of the K.L.M. service and 52 planes of Air France came from the east carrying 1,891 lbs. and 810 lbs. of mails for India. They carried from India 106 lbs. and 159 lbs., respectively, of mail matter for Western destinations, *viz.*, Jask and Bushire. The K.L.M. service also brought to Karachi 1,401 lbs. of parcels from the west.

(*c*) The Indian Trans-continental Airways service continued to operate between Karachi and Singapore during the year. There were 104 flights of this service in the eastward and 105 flights in the westward direction carrying mails weighing 69,427 lbs. and 80,573 lbs., respectively.

In September 1936 the Indian Trans-continental Airways' liner 'ATHENA' was destroyed by fire at New Delhi and a considerable portion of the mails aboard was burnt.

(*d*) Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, continued to maintain with regularity their air service between Karachi and Madras. 104 planes of this service flew from Karachi to Madras and an equal number from Madras to Karachi, conveying 36,412 lbs. and 39,066 lbs. of mails, respectively. Their planes employed during the fair season for service between Bombay and Trivandrum made 25 flights to Bombay carrying 36 lbs. of mails and 26 flights to Trivandrum carrying 163 lbs. of mails. The Company also organised a special flight between Madras and Ceylon on the 23rd and 24th December 1936 in connection with their Karachi-Madras service for the carriage of X'mas and New Year mails.

(*e*) The Indian National Airways service operated between Lahore and Karachi. There were 104 flights in either direction carrying 15,394 lbs. of northbound and 15,104 lbs. of southbound mails. One of the Company's planes was wrecked near Kashmor on its northbound flight from Karachi. The mails were salvaged and despatched to destinations by railway.

(*f*) The Air Mail money order service was extended to Zanzibar from 1st May 1936, to Siam from 1st August 1936, to Nyasaland



Wreck of "Athena", the Indian Trans-continental Airways plane, which was destroyed by fire at the Delhi aerodrome on the 29th September 1936 The salvaged mails are spread out in front

Protectorate from 1st September 1936, to Kedah and the Union of South Africa from 1st December 1936, and to Johore from 1st January 1937

(g) The air mail traffic has, as during the previous year continued to grow in popularity The Empire Air Mail Scheme, to which a reference was made in last year s report, was thoroughly examined in all its details and it was decided that India should participate in the scheme It is hoped that the service under which all first class mails between the participating countries will be carried without surcharge, will be started early in 1938

12 *Sale of postage stamps*—The aggregate value of postage stamps and stationery issued for use in connection with the payment of postage and telegraph charges (and for revenue purposes in the case of Burma) was —

	Rs
Ordinary postage stamps	7 28 28 000
Service postage stamps	1 05 01,000

Compared with the previous year s figures these figures shew an increase of 14 47 and 5 43 lakhs of rupees respectively

The figure for ordinary postage stamps and stationery includes a sum aggregating Rs 4 23 000 representing the estimated value of the stamps used for revenue purposes in the Burma circle which is credited to the Burma Government

The issue of postal stationery showed satisfactory results the figures being as follows —

	Issue in million	Increase % on last year s figures
Embossed envelope	105	28
Stamped postcard	253	4

There was an increase in the number of stamp booklets issued from 382,000 to 768,000

In addition to postage stamps, non judicial and Court fee stamps continued to be sold in many post offices Separate accounts are kept of these sales

13 *Post Offices and Letter boxes*—The following table shows the position on 31st March 1937 as compared with that on 31st March 1936

—	On 31st March 1936	On 31st March 1937
Post offices (urban areas)	4,72?	4 745
„ „ (rural „)	18,977	19,339
Total	23,699	24,084
Letter boxes (urban areas)	15,085*	16,469
„ „ (rural „)	30,976*	[illegible]
Total	46,061	

* Revised figures Letter boxes in post offices are ...

The increase in the postal facilities provided was almost entirely in the rural areas which had suffered more than the urban areas during the period of retrenchment. Detailed statistics relating to the number of post offices and letter-boxes will be found in Appendices IV to VII.

14. *Experimental post offices.*—Considerable progress was made during the year with the extension of postal facilities in rural areas. On 31st March 1936 there were in existence 264* post offices opened on an experimental basis, of which 14 were in urban and 250 in rural areas. During 1936-37, 584 new post offices (27 urban and 557 rural) were opened experimentally. Of this total number of 848, 287 (20 urban and 267 rural) were made permanent, 6 (all rural) were closed, and 555 offices, of which 21 were in urban and 534 in rural areas, continued to exist on an experimental basis at the close of the year. There were thus 291 (7 urban and 284 rural) more experimental post offices working at the close of the year than at the close of the previous year.

The net addition to the number of post offices, permanent or experimental, open at the close of the year was therefore 676.

15. *Extra-departmental post offices.*—The total number of sub and branch post offices in charge of extra departmental agents (school masters, station masters, shopkeepers and others, undertaking postal work in addition to their normal occupations) was 18,809 (including 1,058 sub-offices) in 1936-37 as against 18,534* (including 1,063 sub-offices) in 1935-36. These figures are included in the table in paragraph 13 above.

16. *Work of dead letter Offices.*—The total number of postal articles, which reached the different Dead Letter Offices in 1936-37 was 5,787,000 compared with 6,448,000 in the preceding year. Of this number, 42 per cent. were re-issued for delivery to the addressees, 43 per cent. were issued for delivery to the senders and 15 per cent. were deposited as undeliverable to either. The number of articles finally deposited as "dead" was 999,000 which represents a little over 8 in every 10,000 articles given out for delivery from post offices. Every day 112 articles on the average were posted with no address whatsoever in the areas served by the Dead Letter Offices of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In the articles opened in the Dead Letter Offices were found cheques, currency notes, bills of exchange, coin and other property to the aggregate nominal value of over 5½ lakhs of rupees. A large proportion of these articles was subsequently delivered to the addressees or senders. Detailed statistics relating to the work of Dead Letter Offices will be found in Appendix IX.

17. *Complaints by the public.*—The number of complaints received from the public was 102,281 as against 108,601* in 1935-36, shewing a decrease of 5·8 per cent.

18. *Foreign correspondence.*—The following table shows the approximate number of articles of correspondence (excluding

*Revised figure.

transit articles) estimated to have been received from and despatched to foreign countries by the surface route during the years 1935 36 and 1936 37 —

Countries		Letters and postcards		Newspapers bookpackets, etc	
		1935 36	1936 37	1935 36	1936 37
Sent to	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 569 000	5 537 000	1,50 ,000	1 747 000
	Other countries	*10 068 000	10 537 000	*4 883,000	4 923 000
Received from	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7,096 000	7 111,000	10,450 900	11 944 000
	Other countries	*12 937,000	12 062 000	*10 543 000	10 197 000

* Revised figures (after excluding transit mails)

During the year under report approximately 901 000 transit articles also passed through India

19 *Foreign parcels* —The number of parcels (excluding those carried by air) despatched from India through the foreign post was 318 000 against 359 000 in 1935 36, while 412 000 were received as compared with 457 000 during the preceding year The decrease in number is due partly to the fact that parcels from one foreign country to another passing in transit through India were wrongly included in the figures for 1935 36 but are now excluded in those of 1936 37 The *number of parcels sent to and received from* Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 136 000 and 272,000 respectively as against 120 000 and 284 000, respectively in the previous year In addition 27 parcels weighing over 11 lbs but not exceeding 20 lbs were despatched from India to the United Kingdom through the medium of the P & O S N Company under the arrangements already in force

The total number of transit parcels which passed through India during the year 1936-37 was 27,000

20 *Insurance* —The total number of insured letters and parcels posted was 3,157 000 (including those posted as value payable articles) Their aggregate declared value was over 95 crores of rupees These figures show a decrease of 161 000 or 4 84 per cent in number and 3 6 crores of rupees or 3 68 per cent in value as compared with 1935 36 The insurance fees realised amounted to about 14 lakhs as against 14½ lakhs in the preceding year The average amount for which each letter and parcel was insured was

Rs. 300 and Rs. 314, respectively, as against Rs. 295 and Rs. 318 in the previous year.

21. *Money Orders (General).*—The total number of money orders of all kinds, inland and foreign, issued was nearly 43½ millions, the aggregate value being over 81½ crores of rupees, as compared with a little over 40½ million money orders of the value of nearly 80 crores of rupees in the preceding year. The commission realised was about 112 lakhs of rupees as compared with about 107½ lakhs of rupees in the preceding year. Detailed statistics relating to various classes of inland and foreign money order traffic will be found in Appendix X.

22. *Inland Money Orders.*—Over 43 millions of inland money orders, ordinary and telegraphic, of a total value of nearly 81 crores of rupees were issued. There was an increase of 7·32 per cent. in the number and 2·65 per cent. in the value as compared with the year 1935-36.

23. *Telegraphic Money Orders.*—The total number of telegraphic money orders, inland and foreign, issued rose from 765,000 in 1935-36 to 773,000 in 1936-37 while their value rose from 5·11 crores to 5·17 crores of rupees. Nearly 6·5 lakhs of rupees were realised as commission as against Rs. 6·4 lakhs in the preceding year.

24. *Foreign Money Orders.*—In the sterling money order exchanges with Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, the British Dominions and foreign countries generally, the total number of money orders sent and received was 175,647 valued at £857,607 compared with 170,563 valued at £811,131 in the preceding year. The amount received during the year for payment in India exceeded that sent from this country by £403,829.

Foreign rupee money orders, which were exchanged with Ceylon, the Far East, the Portuguese Settlements in India and certain other countries, numbered 628,800 of an aggregate value of about 185½ lakhs of rupees against 598,700 of the value of about 183 lakhs of rupees in 1935-36. As usual, the money orders received for payment in India far exceeded in number and value those sent from this country, the balance in favour of India being 163 lakhs of rupees.

The largest amount in sterling money order exchanges, *viz.*, £183,282 was received from the colony of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. The next highest amounts were received from Great Britain and Northern Ireland (£169,898) and from the Union of South Africa (£138,477). In the rupee exchanges, the largest amount received, *viz.*, 90·77 lakhs of rupees, was from Malaya (Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States) and the next highest amount was from Ceylon, *viz.*, 68·69 lakhs of rupees.

25. *Indian postal orders.*—The total number of Indian Postal Orders issued was 656,000, the aggregate value being Rs. 14,67,000 compared with 382,000 of the value of Rs. 9,07,000 in the preceding year. The commission realised was Rs. 40,994 as compared

with Rs 23,880 in the previous year It is clear that the new mode of remittance which was introduced only two years ago, is rapidly gaining in popularity.

26 *British postal orders* —The following figures show the transactions in British postal orders —

—	Sold in India		Paid in India		Commission realised
	Number	Value	Number	Value	
		£		£	Rs.
1936 37	328,000	212,700	204,600	114,900	14,100
Increase over the figures for 1935 36	7,000	900	35,400	12,000	1,100

Of the various denominations of postal orders ranging from 6d to 21 shillings, those for 5 10 and 20 shillings formed over 65 per cent of the total number sold, the last named denomination alone representing over 43 per cent Of the total number of British postal orders paid, 4,022 orders aggregating £2,412 in value were sold in India

27 *Value payable business (General)* —The total number of value payable articles of all kinds sent through the post was 9,369,000 against 8,748,000 in 1935 36, or an increase of 7 10 per cent The total amount specified for recovery was 18 71 crores of rupees against 18 67 crores in the preceding year or an increase of 17 per cent The average value of a value-payable article amounted to about Rs 20

28 *Value payable business (foreign)* —The following table shows the value payable transactions with foreign countries during the years 1935 36 and 1936 37 —

—	With Ceylon				With Iraq * Portuguese India, British Somaliland and Seychelles			
	Inward		Outward		Inward		Outward	
	Number	Declared value	Number	Declared value	Number	Declared value	Number	Declared value
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
1936-37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 47 600	[illegible]	2 400	9 000	2 15 000
1935-36	1 431	27 400	67 894	9 15,700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 40 200
Decrease	137	4 900	6,268	67 600	15	[illegible]	598	[illegible]

* The value payable exchange with Iraq is conducted on a sterling basis

The following figures show the year's transactions in cash-on-delivery parcels with countries other than those named above :—.

—	With Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.				With Malaya (Straits Settlements, and Federated Malay States), Johore, Kedah, Kenya,* Uganda* and Tanganyika Territory.*			
	Inward.		Outward.		Inward.		Outward.	
	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.
		£		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1936-37 . .	30,624	127,500	684	19,100	1,100	83,000	11,436	3,44,900
1935-36 .	36,623	107,712	673	19,100	(a) 719	(a) 54,564	(a) 10,903	(a) 3,15,400
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) .	—5,999	+19,788	+11	*Nil*	+381	+28,436	+533	+29,500

* The cash-on-delivery exchange with Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, is conducted on a sterling basis.

(a) Exclusive of the figures for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, the service in respect of which was introduced only from 1st October 1935.

A sum of Rs. 13,14,000 was recovered from addressees of parcels received from Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with Rs. 13,94,900 in 1935-36, and 1,168 parcels or 3·81 per cent. of the total number were returned as undeliverable. The amount actually received from the addressees of parcels despatched from India to Great Britain and Northern Ireland was Rs. 19,500 as against Rs. 16,600 in the previous year, and 22 parcels or 3·24 per cent. of the total number were received back as undeliverable.

Non-postal Branches.

29. *Savings bank.*—The number of active accounts at the end of the year was 3,922,000 representing an increase of 10·75 per cent. The total balance at credit of depositors was nearly 75 crores of rupees representing an increase of 11·04 per cent. The average balance at the credit of a single depositor was Rs. 190·40 compared with Rs. 189·89 in 1935-36. Appendix XI gives further statistical information in respect of Savings Bank transactions and the graphs at the end of this Report illustrate the volume of Savings Bank business.

30. *Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates.*—The total amount invested in Post Office Cash Certificates increased from Rs. 13,45 lakhs in the preceding year to Rs. 15,12 lakhs or by 12 per cent. The amount paid to investors on the discharge of certificates increased from Rs. 1,831 lakhs to Rs. 2,201 lakhs or by 20 per cent.

The increase in sales notwithstanding the enhancement with effect from 1st July 1936 of the purchase price of the ten rupee Cash Certificate from Rs 8 10 0 to Rs 8 13 0 with corresponding increase for other denominations was apparently due to the re investment by the public of the proceeds of Cash Certificates which matured for payment during the year under review The increase in discharges was due to maturity during the year under report of two series of Cash Certificates Appendix XII gives further statistical details in respect of these transactions

31 *Transactions in Government Securities* —The volume of investments in Government securities made through the Post Office is shown in the following statement —

—	Government Securities (nominal value)		
	Purchased by investors	Sold by investors	Held in custody of Accountant General Posts and Telegraphs, on behalf of depositors
	Rs	Rs	Rs
1936 37	1 09 72 000	46 34 000	9 62 77 100
Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with 1935 36	—1 05 36 100	—15 36 700	+35 38 400
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) over 1935 36	—48 99	—24 90	+3 82

During the year investment certificates of a nominal value of Rs 21 029 were discharged

32 *Post Office Life Insurance Fund* —During the year 5 438 Life and Endowment Assurance Policies of the aggregate value of Rs 1 15 70 000 were issued as compared with 5 489 policies of the value of Rs 1 19 08 000 in the previous year

The total sum realised on account of premia including fines and medical fees on all current policies amounted to Rs 77 41 000 as compared with Rs 71 44 000 in the previous year The total amount of claims and other charges met from the fund during the year on account of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance was Rs 49 60 000 901 policies for a gross sum of Rs 12 20 000 lapsed, were surrendered or cancelled Appendices XIV XV and XVI supply detailed statistics relating to the various classes of transactions of this fund

33 *Payment of Indian military pensions* —Six additional post offices were authorised to pay Indian military pensions bringing the total number of post offices at which such pensions are paid to

Dhanushkodi to Talaimannar in Ceylon. In addition, communication is maintained by departmental wireless stations with Siam (Bangkok) from Calcutta and with Ceylon (Colombo) from Madras. These stations are however not equipped to deal with large quantities of traffic.

The most important overseas wireless service is the beam wireless telegraph circuit between Bombay and the United Kingdom which was opened by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company in 1927. There is also a direct wireless service between Bombay and Tokio worked by the same Company, now named the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company. The Company does not deal directly with the public, except in the case of urgent foreign telegrams received for delivery in Bombay which are telephoned by the Company's staff direct to the addressees. All other foreign messages are booked or delivered by departmental staff.

40. *Telephones.—(a) Development.*—Telephone development was continued with vigour during the year under review. The direct trunk telephone circuit between Calcutta and Madras which had been opened during the previous year attracted a larger volume of traffic than was anticipated, and in order to increase the carrying capacity of this circuit it has been decided to superimpose a single channel carrier on it.

New lines were erected during 1936-37 whereby the general trunk system of India was extended into several new areas.

New departmental telephone exchanges were opened at a number of places. Arrangements for the provision of multi-channel telegraph and telephone carrier systems between Bombay and Delhi and between Bombay and Madras to carry the rapidly increasing traffic were in progress at the close of the year.

In addition, in order to increase the carrying capacity of some of the busy trunk circuits which owing to the general expansion of traffic was proving inadequate, proposals for installing additional carrier channels were under active consideration towards the end of the year.

The Indo-Burma Radio Telephone service which was under installation at the close of the preceding year was completed during the year under review and was opened from the 24th December 1936. It was subsequently extended to all places in India, Ceylon and Burma which are served by the ordinary trunk service.

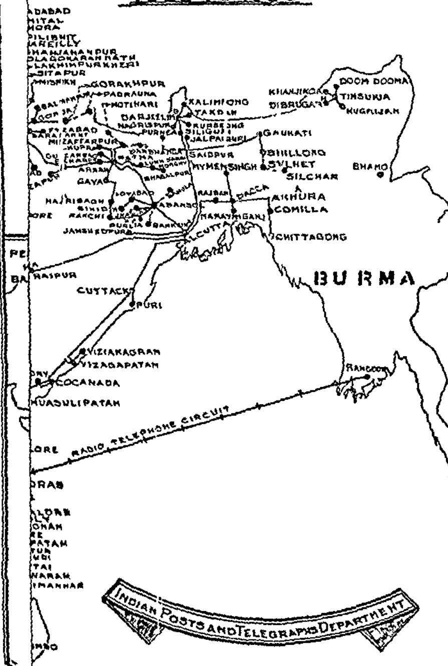
(b) *Telephone map.*—A telephone map of India comparing the present position in respect of telephones with that existing in 1922 faces this page.

(c) (i) *Reduction of charges in overseas telephone.*—The basic rate of charges for overseas telephone calls to the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe continued at Rs. 40 for Saturdays and Rs. 60 for other week days. Negotiations were, however, started with a view to reducing the charge to rupees 40 throughout the week.

TRUNK TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT

IN INDIA

1922 TO 1938



(ii) The extra charge for Hand Microphone Telephone sets was reduced from rupee one per month to eight annas a month with effect from the 16th July 1936

(d) *General remarks* —The year under review continued to be one of preparation and planning for further developments in the next few years, efforts continued to be made to explore the possibilities of all places where prospects of local or trunk telephone systems seemed promising As a preliminary to the opening of many new telephone exchanges, additional trunk outlets were made available on sections over which existing trunk telephone traffic was subject to delay These developments continued to throw heavy work on the staff in all grades

(e) *Broadcast programmes* —An item of considerable interest has been the use of trunk telephone lines for relaying wireless broadcast programmes between the principal broadcasting stations in India, for the B B C London and for the N B C New York During the year under review the following important broadcast programmes were successfully handled—

(1) Commentary on H E the Viceroy s speech in the Assembly New Delhi for the B B C London

(2) Commentary on the arrival of Lord Linlithgow Viceroy designate at Bombay for B B C London

(3) Lord Linlithgow's reply to the address of the Mayor of Bombay and the commentary on H E s departure, for B B C London

(4) Commentary on H E the Viceroy s arrival at Delhi and H E s speech for B B C London

(5) Commentary on a Cricket match at Colombo for B B C London

(6) Commentary on the United Provinces elections from New Delhi studio, for N B C New York

(7) Commentary on the Kadir Cup from New Delhi Studio for B B C London

(f) *Abolition of trunk call deposits* —In order to encourage the greater use of the trunk service the taking of trunk call deposits for making trunk calls was abolished with effect from the 1st October 1936, as an experimental measure for one year

41 *Telegraph Offices* —At the close of the year there were open for paid telegraph traffic —

Departmental telegraph offices	77
Departmental radio offices	15*
Departmental combined post and telegraph offices	4,342
Railway offices	5,915
Canal offices	85
Total	10,434

*Exclusive of three offices at Pasni, Ormara and Cheduba which are really com-
d Post and Telegraph Offices, but were shown as radio offices in last year's
t

In addition 8,774 post offices were authorised to accept telegrams from the public for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office. In 2,596 out of 2,982 telegraph offices which at the end of the year were open only for the administrative needs of railway and canal administrations, the apparatus and plant were maintained by this department and rent recovered therefor from the departments concerned. Detailed statistics relating to the number of departmental telegraph offices and departmental combined post and telegraph offices will be found in Appendix VII.

42. *Maintenance of communications.*—The only foreign communications which were at all seriously affected during the year were those with Siam *via* Moulmein and to a lesser extent those with China *via* Bhamo. These were interrupted on several occasions owing to breakdowns of the land lines both within and beyond Indian limits. Cable communication with Iran, Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf except Muscat, Jask and Charbar was also interrupted from 22nd January 1937 to 30th January 1937 and again from 5th February 1937 to 11th March 1937 but communication was maintained by wireless with Iran *via* the Bombay-London-Teheran Radio stations and with Bahrain, Sharjah and Saudi Arabia *via* Bombay-Aden-Bahrain Radio stations.

Financial results of the working of the telegraph branch.

43. *Telegraphs.*—The results for the year under review compare as shown below with those for the year 1935-36.

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,67,68,011	2,69,88,221
Expenditure	3,01,04,236	2,99,81,291
Net loss .	—33,36,225	—29,93,070

Telegraph traffic handled by the Department showed an increase as in other branches though to a smaller extent and brought in an increase of revenue to the extent of two lakhs of rupees. The reduction in expenditure is mainly due to the reduction in miscellaneous engineering expenses.

44. *Telephones.*—The results for the year compare as shown below with those for the year 1935-36 :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	80,56,687	86,04,052
Expenditure	65,58,709	66,25,020
Profit .	14,97,978	19,79,032

The increase of about 5½ lacs in revenue has occurred both under Telephone rents and Trunk call fees, the improvement

being more marked under the latter head This large increase in revenue has been earned by only a small increase of a little over half a lac of rupees under expenditure

45 *Radio telegraphs* —The results of the two years 1935 36 and 1936 37 are compared below —

	1935 36	1936 37
	Rs	Rs
Receipts	8 70 170	8 87 454
Expenditure	11 83 993	11 53 269
Net loss	3 13,823	2 6 815

Receipts were slightly better than last year due to more re coveries having been made for service rendered to the Civil Avia tion Department

46 *Principal events* —(a) *Daily letter telegrams*—Daily letter telegrams service was extended during the year to Cocos (Keeling Island Fanning Island French Guiana French Somali Coast Greek Island Honolulu and other offices in Sandwich Island Norfolk Island and to the sixth Zone of the United States of America

(b) *De Luxe telegrams* —From the 15th March 193 a special service of De Luxe telegrams was introduced with Great Britain Egypt South Africa Kenya Uganda Tanganyika Terri tory Australia Straits Settlements Hong Kong and certain other foreign countries These telegrams are delivered on a art sti form in an envelope of the same character The service is limited to messages relating to happy events or greeting Delivery on a special form is secured by writing the paid service indication LX before the address In addition to the charge for the telegram at the appropriate rate (Urgent Ordinary DLT etc) a supplementary fee of four annas is charged for each of the telegrams

47 *Maintenance of lines and wires* —Lines and wires are re gularly patrolled and inspected by line staff who carry out such petty adjustments and repairs as may be necessary In addition they are overhauled by a special repair party annually biennially or triennially according to a fixed programme based on local conditions The milages of lines and wires thus overhauled during the years 1935 36 and 1936 37 are shown below —

Years	Total milage		Milage repaired	
	Lines	Wires	Lines	Wires
3c	106 6"1	53ʕ 61ɔ	78 486	442 1"4
37	107 290	533 583		

Telegraph traffic.

48. *General.*—The following table shews the total number of sent-telegrams including press but excluding service telegrams, the total number of operations entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination with the necessary repetitions at intermediate offices, and the average number of operations per sent-telegram, during each of the last five years:—

Year.	Total number of sent-telegrams.	Total number of operations.	Average number of operations per sent-telegram.
1932-33	15,597,844	75,438,490	4·84
1933-34	15,564,786	74,557,885	4·79
1934-35	17,213,883	83,380,139	4·84
1935-36	17,257,727	82,306,292	4·77
1936-37	17,875,188	85,234,347	4·77

49. *Inland telegrams.*—The total number of inland telegrams handled was 15,559,000 of the value of Rs. 1,60,30,000 details of which will be found in Appendix XVIII. The percentages of increase or decrease in the number and value of the different classes of telegrams handled during the year as compared with those for the year 1935-36 are as follows:—

—	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in the No.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Value.
State	+15·19	+11·16
Raj (Indian State)	+49·40	+63·68
Private	+3·02	+0·16
Press	+0·93	—4·06
Total .	+3·75	+1·33

50. *Foreign telegrams.*—Over 2,308,000 foreign telegrams containing nearly 27,236,000 words were transmitted. The different classes of telegrams and their number and value are shown in Appendix XVIII. The percentages of increase or decrease in the number of telegrams and words as compared with the figures for

1935 36 for all classes of foreign telegrams are shown in the statement below —

—	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in the number of	
	Telegrams	Words
State	—8 32	—13 78
Private—		
Ordinary	+3 05	+13 34
Urgent	+42 57	+28 13
Deferred	+5 19	+6 63
Daily letter	—3 09	—1 80
Code (C D F)	+2 94	+3 85
Press	—9 61	+0·61
Total	+2 40	+3 31

51 *Foreign telegraphic Money Orders*—The number of telegraphic money orders exchanged between India on the one side and Ceylon, Iraq, places in Persian Gulf, Aden, Perim the Straits Settlements, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Kedah Zanzibar Tanganyika Territory, the Federated Malay States Nyasaland and the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate on the other was 56,700 as compared with 65 800 in the preceding year

Between India on the one hand and Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Irish Free State on the other the number of telegraphic money orders exchanged was 3 200 as against 3 400 in the preceding year

52 *Greetings telegrams*—The number of inland greetings telegrams dealt with in 1936 37 was 154 651 as against 141 543 in the previous year The number of foreign telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year Greetings handled during the year under review was 28 005 containing 346 008 words as compared with 25 321 with 314,816 words in the previous year

53 *Interruptions*—The comparative table below shows the number of faults definitely traced on telegraph lines during the last three years

Year	No of faults traced	Percentage of traced faults to total faults	Average duration in hours of traced faults	No of traced faults per 100 miles of—	
				Line	Wire
1934 35	18,464	70 48	13 66	18 41	3 83
1935 36	18,051	70 28	13 22	17 97	3 68
1936 37	19,433	72 06	13 49	19 30	3 92

Of the total number of traced faults in 1936-37, 17,538 or 90·25 per cent. were due to unpreventable causes such as cyclones, floods and mischief. Other faults were due to work in progress on lines and similar causes.

Telephone business.

54. *Telephone Systems.*—At the end of the year the number of exchanges owned and maintained by Government was 442 with 24,246 straight line connections and 4,757 extension telephones. Of these, 192 with 1,658 straight line connections and 672 extension telephones were worked by non-departmental agencies. There were also 430 independent non-exchange systems with 901 telephones. The revenue earned during the year was Rs. 46,55,000 from rents and Rs. 32,30,000 from trunk call fees, as compared with Rs. 44,22,000 and Rs. 29,60,000, respectively, in the previous year. Licensed telephone companies operate in some of the largest towns and own 29 exchanges with 47,486 telephones (including 2,433 non-exchange telephones). The revenue earned by the companies' systems was Rs. 94,50,700 against Rs. 86,76,300 in the previous year, yielding a royalty to Government of Rs. 4,58,000 against Rs. 4,23,000 in 1935-36.

Telegraph Stores and Workshops.

55. *Stores.*—The stores transactions during the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 were :—

	1935-36. Rs.	1936-37. Rs.
I.—Stores suspense—		
General and Workshop stores—		
Opening balance	44,86,000	48,95,000
Receipts	71,07,000	65,83,000
Issues	66,98,000	63,11,000
Closing balance	48,95,000	51,67,000
II.—Workshop manufacture suspense—		
Works in progress	3,05,000	4,48,000
Total closing balance	52,00,000	56,15,000

The closing balance includes the stock of stores maintained for possible military requirements, valued at Rs. 20,53,000 interest on which is excluded from the departmental accounts.

During the year, obsolete and unserviceable stores to the book value of Rs. 1,72,000 were written off.

The department continued to pursue the policy of manufacturing in its own workshops as much of its requirements as was possible having regard to efficiency and economy in production

The total value of stores purchased in India was Rs 44,15,918 as against Rs 43,12,023 during 1935-36 Purchases made outside the country amounted to Rs. 316 only The increase of about Rs 3 lakhs in the closing balance of stores suspense is mainly due to a large quantity of old instruments which are standing in the books at an inflated value Steps for the disposal of these stores are under consideration The increase in the closing balance under work-shop manufacture suspense was due to the advance manufacture of stores required for use on works early in 1937-38

56 *Telegraph workshops*—The value of work completed in the Telegraph Workshops compared with the previous year's out turn, is as follows —

——	1935 36	1936 37	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Construction stores	11,20,700	10,24,000	—96,700
Instruments (new)	5,28,000	6,29,000	+1 01 000
Instruments (repaired)	2,72,000	2,62,000	—10,000
Other works (battery, zincs, etc)	1,62 000	4 38,000	+2,76,000
Total	20,82,700	23 53 000	+2 70,300

The value of instruments manufactured in the workshops has increased from Rs. 2,69,100 in 1933-34 to Rs 6,29,000 in 1936-37 thus indicating that increased demands are being more generally met by local resources than by importation from abroad

Wireless branch

57 *Control*—With effect from 1st April 1936 administrative control of the two Wireless Divisions was transferred from the Director of Wireless to the Postmasters General, Calcutta and Bombay and the training and experimental work was placed under the Electrical Engineer in Chief The post of Director of Wireless was designated Deputy Director General Wireless

58 *Construction*—A wireless telephone service between Madras and Rangoon was opened to the public on the 24th December 1936 and extended to other places in India and Burma on the 5th January 1937

A 3 kw. medium wave transmitter constructed in the department was installed at Karachi Radio and brought into use for communicating with Ormara and Pasni on the Mekran Coast. The landlines connecting these places with Gwadur and Karachi were abandoned.

Aeronautical wireless requirements continue to increase and the following works were undertaken during the year:—

(a) Construction of direction-finding stations of the Adcock type, suitable for night work, at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta (Dum Dum) and Jodhpur in place of the existing apparatus of the Bellini-Tosi type.

(b) Construction of new medium-wave transmitting stations at Ahmedabad and Secunderabad with Adcock direction-finding station at Ahmedabad.

(c) Installation of additional medium-wave transmitting and receiving apparatus in the existing station at Bombay and short-wave transmitting and receiving apparatus in the existing stations at Calcutta, Delhi and Rangoon.

The wireless station at Quetta was closed and dismantled and the obsolete 5 kw. spark transmitter at Madras (St. Thomas Mount) was dismantled.

59. *Number of stations in operations.*—At the end of the year there were in operation 24 stations at seven of which there were separate transmitting and receiving stations. The apparatus at these stations included fourteen direction-finders, 41 transmitters and 45 receivers. Aeronautical services were maintained at thirteen places and ship services at seven.

60. *Volume of traffic.*—The total number of messages handled by departmental wireless stations during the year was over 7 lakhs as compared with about 6 lakhs in the previous year, showing an increase of 16 per cent.

The figures for various classes of messages were approximately as follows:—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Aeronautical	1,50,000	1,90,000
Between Madras and Rangoon . .	2,83,000	4,07,000
Shipping and other miscellaneous services	1,69,000	1,08,000
	6,02,000	7,05,000

The reduction in 1936 37 under shipping and other miscellaneous services is not an actual reduction of messages but is due to a different method of compilation

61 *Certificates and licenses* —The number of Broadcast Receiver Licenses issued during the year was approximately 42 000 as against 28 000 in 1935 36 and 18 000 in 1934 35 thus showing a steady increase The number of wireless licenses of all types other than Broadcast Receiver issued during the year was nearly 2 300 as against 2 000 in the previous year From 1st January 1937 all persons holding non commercial transmitting licenses which are issued for amateurs and experimental purposes were required to be able to operate at 12 words per minute and to have an elementary knowledge of wireless procedure a special form of certificate being introduced for the purpose As a result the number of transmitting licenses during the year was rather less than in previous years

During the year 177 candidates were examined for commercial certificates of competency as wireless operators and of the 85 successful candidates 38 were granted 1st class 43 were granted 2nd class and 4 were granted Special certificates In addition 15 candidates obtained *Non commercial operator s certificates*

MISCELLANEOUS

62 *Unions and Associations.*—*On the 31st March 1937* the number of All India Unions or Associations of employees of the Department, recognised by the Government was 12 The total membership of these recognised associations excluding two the figures in respect of which have not been supplied was 36 872 the total number of whole time permanent employees under the Department being nearly 97 000

63 *Buildings* —Among the more important building schemes the construction of the following buildings was commenced during the year —

(1) Building for the Post Office at Chinsura

(2) Building at Ramna (Dacca) for the Dacca Telegraph Office and Ramna Sub Office with quarters for the staff

(3) Extension of the instrument section of the Telegraph Workshop in the Alipore Storeyard, Calcutta

(4) Building for the Telephone Exchange at Cawnpore

(5) Building for the Telephone Exchange at Connaught Place, New Delhi

[illegible] The construction of the following buildings, which was commenced in previous years, was in progress at the end of the year:

(i) Buildings for the Radio receiving station and additional [illegible] with residential quarters, at [illegible] Road, [illegible]

(ii) Building for the Post Office at [illegible] (Madras).

[illegible] A site was acquired for the construction of a new building for the [illegible] Post and Telegraph Office and Telephone exchange at [illegible]

[illegible] A site was selected in Quetta for a new building to contain the Head Post and Telegraph Office, the Telephone exchange and other offices in place of the ones which were destroyed in the disastrous earthquake of 1935. Quarters for part of the staff only are at present being provided. Detailed estimates were prepared for the erection of the building, but owing to the [illegible] of the working season in Quetta and to the fact that the selected site had to be cleared of temporary buildings, it was not possible to start the work of construction during 1937-38.

Additions and alterations to a large number of existing buildings together with the construction of some new buildings for [illegible] Post Offices, etc. were also carried out.

(e) [illegible] — At the end of the year there were [illegible] co-operative credit societies working for the benefit of the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department with a membership of [illegible] and a subscribed capital of Rs. [illegible]. The figures represent an increase of over [illegible] members and Rs. [illegible] of subscribed capital over the corresponding figures at the end of 1936-37. Loans amounting to over Rs. [illegible] were advanced to [illegible] members in the year under report as compared with those of Rs. [illegible] advanced to [illegible] members during 1936-37. The deposits made by members in the societies increased from Rs. [illegible] in 1936-37 to Rs. [illegible] in 1937-38, indicating that the societies have not only provided cheap credit but have also helped to encourage thrift.

STAFF.

(a) [illegible] — On the 31st March 1938, the total number of persons employed by the department was [illegible] as compared with [illegible] at the close of 1936-37. The figures include [illegible] extra departmental postmasters, stamp vendors, delivery agents and others, who are not whole time government servants and [illegible] members of the Audit and Accounts staffs. Out of the

remaining 96,911 employees, *468 belonged to the superior (gazetted) staff, which includes 140 divisional and other Superintendents, 45 postmasters and 70 telegraph traffic officers, most of whom are in executive charge of the larger post and telegraph offices or of postal and railway mail service divisions, and 117 assistant and deputy assistant engineers, most of whom are in executive charge of engineering sub divisions or in comparable posts The remaining 96 officers are actually holding higher charges such as are commonly regarded by the general public as controlling the business of the department

66 *Communal composition of staff* —Information regarding the distribution and recruitment of staff by communities during the calendar year 1936 is given in detail in Appendix XXI to the Report It will be seen therefrom that full attention was paid during the year to the orders of Government relating to the reservation of a certain number of posts filled by direct recruitment for members of minority communities

67 *Casualties* —The following statement shows the number of casualties which occurred owing to retirement, resignation, or death of officials during the year —

—	Gazetted				Non gazetted.			
	Retirement	Resignation	Death	Total.	Retirement	Resignation	Death.	Total
Postal and R M. S .	7	.	1	8	868	110	693	1,671
Telegraph Traffic . .	17	.	2	19	74	10	50	134
Telegraph Engineering .	10		1	11	59	20	65	144
Wireless .	1	1	.	2	3	1	1	5
Director General's office .	1	..		1	1	.	2	3
Total .	36	1	4	41	1,005	141	811	1,957

68 *Rewards* —Rewards amounting to about Rs. 1,100 were granted by the Department to 42 members of the non-gazetted establishment of the Department for commendable acts of zeal and devotion to duty.

Besides these monetary rewards, 5 officials of the Department were awarded presents by this Department and by certain High officials of Government in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by them.

* Excludes 10 posts which remained unfilled on the 31st March 1937.

2. The construction of the following buildings, which was commenced in previous years, was in progress at the end of the year :—

(1) Building for the Beam receiving station and additional transmitters with residential quarters at Ennore Road, near Madras.

(2) Building for the Post Office at Bisheshargan j (Benares).

3. A site was acquired for the construction of a new building for the Post and Telegraph Offices and Telephone exchange at Belgaum.

4. A site was selected in Quetta for a new building to contain the Post and Telegraph Offices, the Telephone exchange and other offices in place of the ones which were destroyed in the disastrous earthquake of 1935. Quarters for part of the staff only are at present being provided. Detailed estimates were prepared for the erection of the buildings, but owing to the shortness of the working season in Quetta, and to the fact that the selected site had to be cleared of temporary buildings, it was not possible to start the actual construction during 1936-37.

Additions and alterations to a large number of existing buildings together with the construction of some new buildings for small Post Offices, etc., were also carried out.

64. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—At the end of the year there were 59 Co-operative Credit Societies working for the benefit of the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department with a membership of 66,210 and a subscribed capital of Rs. 34,15,000. These figures represent an increase of over 2,000 members and Rs. 2,03,000 of subscribed capital over the corresponding figures at the end of 1935-36. Loans amounting to over Rs. 81,03,000 were advanced to 29,297 members in the year under report as compared with about Rs. 76,78,000 advanced to 28,116 members during 1935-36. The deposits made by members in the societies increased from Rs. 17,68,000 in 1935-36 to Rs. 19,28,000 in 1936-37, indicating that the societies have not only provided cheap credit but have also helped to encourage thrift.

STAFF.

65. *Strength of staff.*—On the 31st March 1937 the total number of persons employed by the department was 121,367 as compared with 119,863 at the close of 1935-36. The figure includes 21,680 extra departmental postmasters, stamp vendors, delivery agents and others, who are not whole time government servants and 2,776 members of the Audit and Accounts staff. Out of the

remaining 96,911 employees, *468 belonged to the superior (gazetted) staff, which includes 140 divisional and other Superintendents, 45 postmasters and 70 telegraph traffic officers, most of whom are in executive charge of the larger post and telegraph offices or of postal and railway mail service divisions, and 117 assistant and deputy assistant engineers, most of whom are in executive charge of engineering sub divisions or in comparable posts The remaining 96 officers are actually holding higher charges such as are commonly regarded by the general public as controlling the business of the department

66 *Communal composition of staff*—Information regarding the distribution and recruitment of staff by communities during the calendar year 1936 is given in detail in Appendix XXI to the Report It will be seen therefrom that full attention was paid during the year to the orders of Government relating to the reservation of a certain number of posts filled by direct recruitment for members of minority communities

67 *Casualties*—The following statement shows the number of casualties which occurred owing to retirement, resignation or death of officials during the year —

—	Gazetted				Non gazetted			
	Retirement	Resignation	Death	Total	Retirement	Resignation	Death	Total
Postal and R M S .	7		1	8	868	110	693	1,671
Telegraph Traffic .	17		2	19	74	10	50	134
Telegraph Engineering .	10		1	11	59	20	65	144
Wireless	1	1	.	2	3	1	1	5
Director General's office .	1	.		1	1	.	2	3
Total .	36	1	4	41	1,005	141	811	1,957

68 *Rewards*—Rewards amounting to about Rs 1,100 were granted by the Department to 42 members of the non gazetted establishment of the Department for commendable acts of zeal and devotion to duty

Besides these monetary rewards, 5 officials of the Department were awarded presents by this Department and by certain High officials of Government in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by them

* Excludes 10 posts which remained unfilled on the 31st March 1937.

69. *Honours.*—The following officers received the honours indicated against their names :—

Mr. R. M. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, Telegraphs	M. B. E.
Khan Sahib Md. Barkat Ali, Deputy Postmaster-General	Khan Bahadur.
Rao Sahib T. R. R. Iyengar, Assistant Deputy Director General (Retired)	Rao Bahadur.
Mr. Bishan Dass, Superintendent of Post Offices	Rai Sahib.
Mr. C. C. Mozumdar, Assistant Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta	Rai Sahib.
Mr. A. A. Jega Row, Superintendent, Office of the Postmaster General, Burma	Rao Sahib.
Maulvi Md. Zaker Hosain, Assistant Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta	Khan Sahib.
Mr. L. M. Bose, Accounts Officer, Telephone Revenue Stores and Workshops, Alipur, Calcutta ..	Rai Sahib.
Lim Ah Yein, Superintendent of Post Offices	Ahmudan-Gaung Tazeik-ya-Min.
Rao Sahib N. B. Shintre, Superintendent of Post Offices (Retired).	Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, Third Class.

Conclusion.

70. The previous paragraphs of this report will have indicated to some extent the variety of services rendered by the Department, the vastness of the transactions, the difficulties under which they frequently have to be carried out and the improvements that have been made. In so vast a service performed over the whole of India and Burma by a staff exceeding a hundred and twenty thousand persons, handling over 1200 million postal articles, nearly 18 million telegrams involving more than 80 million signalling operations, with cash transactions exceeding 350 crores of rupees, it is inevitable that there will on occasions be delays, mis-sortings, misdeliveries, mutilations and frauds, due to the rigour of the elements, the failure of mechanical transport or scientific apparatus and the frailities of human nature. The ideal of the department has always been an efficient public service.

While it is not denied that there is still scope for improvement, it will it is hoped be generally admitted that the Department has been able to carry out its duties with reasonable efficiency I wish to record my sincere appreciation of the work done frequently under difficult conditions by all classes of the staff of the Department I wish also to record my thanks for the assistance and co operation received from the different Departments of the Central and Local Governments, Railway Administrations and the Steam ship and Air Companies

I have the honour to be

SIR

Your most obedient servant,

G V BEWOOR

Director General of Posts and Telegraphs

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Capital Outlay in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to end of the year ended the 31st March 1937.

1	Outlay during the year. Post Office. 2	Telegraph. 3	Telephone. 4	Radio 5	Total. 6	Outlay to end of the year. Post Office. 7	Telegraph. 8	Telephone. 9	Radio. 10	Total. 11
Fixed Assets.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lands and Buildings	3,56,327	2,19,705	1,22,511	48,008	7,46,551	2,88,54,362	1,62,62,546	11,13,173	21,96,751	4,84,26,832
Railway Mail Vans owned by Post Office	1,689	..	..	..	1,689	9,22,195	..	..	..	9,22,195
Telegraph and Telephone Lines and Radio Masts and Aerials	..	10,38,217	8,74,456	45,477	19,58,150	..	9,42,66,173	1,41,36,823	3,96,756	10,87,99,752
Apparatus and Plant	..	74,504	15,67,601	2,46,084	18,88,189	..	46,53,976	1,07,61,438	27,06,330	1,81,21,744
Total Fixed Assets	3,58,016	13,32,426	25,64,568	3,39,569	45,94,579	2,97,76,557	11,51,82,695	2,60,11,434	52,99,837	17,62,70,523
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account.	..	..	..	..	..	*11,31,808*	*5,38,028*	*7,486*	..	*16,77,322*
Total	3,58,016	13,32,426	25,64,568	3,39,569	45,94,579	2,86,44,749	11,46,44,667	2,60,03,948	52,99,837	17,45,93,201
Stores and Manufacture Suspense.	..	4,15,282	..	..	4,15,282	..	56,15,697	..	..	56,15,697
Miscellaneous Post and Telegraph Advances.	..	—461	25	..	—436	..	1,689	1,313	..	3,002
Total interest-bearing Capital Outlay.	3,58,016	17,47,247	25,64,593	3,39,569	50,09,425	2,86,44,749	12,02,62,053	2,60,05,261	52,99,837	18,02,11,900
Deduct—Portion of Capital outlay financed from ordinary Revenues	*3,58,016*	..	..	..	*3,58,016*	..	..	..	..	..
Capital outlay not charged to Revenue.	..	17,47,247	25,64,593	3,39,569	46,51,409	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II.

Profit and Loss Accounts of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1936-37.

	Total.	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Radio.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Postage and Message Revenue	8,77,37,579	6,78,55,398	1,96,91,159	..	1,91,022
B.—Miscellaneous Revenue	2,91,65,175	1,25,67,629	72,97,062	86,04,052	6,96,432
Total Receipts	11,69,02,754	8,04,23,027	2,69,88,221	86,04,052	8,87,454
Expenditure.					
C.—Direction	10,59,117	5,46,063	3,03,972	90,917	1,18,166
D.—Account and Audit	27,04,046	18,53,511	6,64,336	1,24,143	62,056
E.—Control—Circle offices	40,66,119	27,58,050	8,44,333	4,19,175	44,561
F.—Engineering expenses	63,98,860	..	54,14,302	8,76,872	1,07,686
G.—Pensionary charges	83,07,758	60,82,714	18,07,067	3,18,282	99,695
H.—Stamps, Post-cards, etc.	13,97,537	13,78,278	19,259	..	..
I.—Stationery and Printing	23,19,905	18,78,622	3,48,738	69,346	23,199
J.—Postal Expenses	6,72,53,525	6,72,53,525	..	..	..
K.—Telegraph Traffic	1,44,98,267	..	1,44,98,267	..	..
L.—Radio Expenses	10,55,345	..	..	..	10,55,345
M.—Telephone Expenses	28,00,374	..	..	28,00,374	..
N.—Provision for Depreciation	25,00,000	2,72,796	17,83,615	3,66,070	77,519
R.—Expenditure on Retrenched personnel	6,30,965	5,43,729	82,581	2,097	2,558
Total	11,49,91,818	8,25,67,288	2,57,66,470	50,67,276	15,90,784
O.—*Deduct*—Credits to Working expenses	*74,25,139*	*64,32,459*	*4,93,045*	*4,45,807*	*53,828*
Net Total	10,75,66,679	7,61,34,829	2,52,73,425	46,21,469	15,36,956
Add—Interest on Capital Outlay	78,81,523	13,75,773	52,74,647	9,88,410	2,42,693
Total	11,54,48,202	7,75,10,602	3,05,48,072	56,09,879	17,79,649
Inter-branch adjustments	..	1,78,020	—5,66,781	10,15,141	—6,26,380
Total Expenditure	11,54,48,202	7,76,88,622	2,99,81,291	66,25,020	11,53,269
Profit (+) / Loss (—) for the year	+14,54,552	+27,34,405	—29,93,070	+19,79,032	—2,65,815

APPENDIX III.

Monetary Transactions

Revenue Collections	Rs	*Expenditure*	Rs
I (a) Postage and Message revenue—net	7,81,55,000	(a) Payments to staff	8,45,19,000
(b) Telegraph charges realised in cash—net	95,82,000	(b) Maintenance and Repairs to assets	32,76,000
II (a) Telephones	83,04,000	(c) Conveyance of mails	90,75,000
(b) Receipts on account of Money Orders, British Postal Orders and Indian Postal Orders	1,13 09,000	(d) Pensionary charges	83,08,000
(c) Miscellaneous receipts	95,52,000	(e) Depreciation	25 00,000
III Credits for services rendered to other Departments	89,70,000	(f) Interest on Capital Outlay	78,82,000
		(g) General expenses	88,58,000
		Total	12,44,18,000
		New works—Telegraphs, Telephones, etc	50,09,000
Total	12,58,72 000		

Money Order and other Trust Transactions		*Money Order and other Trust Transactions*	
Money orders issued—		Money Orders paid—	
Domestic	80,85,26,000	Domestic	80,79,98,000
International	84 48,000	International	3,17,24,000
British Postal Orders sold	28 36 000	British Postal Orders paid	15,32,000
Indian Postal Orders sold	14,67,000	Indian Postal Orders paid	14,42,000
Cash Certificates issued	15,11,51,000	Cash certificates discharged	(b)22,00,76,000
Savings Bank Deposits	(a)49,36,44,000	Savings Bank withdrawals	(c)43,39,39,000
Value payable post collections	18,70,55,000	Value payable post collections paid	18,70,55,000
Premia realised on Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies	77,38,000	Value of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies paid	49 60,000
Sale of quinine	2,71,000	Military pensions paid	1,67,46,000
Salt revenue collected	90 000		
Customs duty realised	73,45,000		
Total	1,66,85,71,000	Total	1,70,54,72,000

(a) Net deposits during the year but includes Rs 5,84,36,000 on account of transfer transactions of Savings Bank accounts from one post office to another

(b) Inclusive of interest paid

(c) Includes interest and Rs 5,84,36 000 on account of transfer transactions of Savings Bank accounts from one post office to another

APPENDIX IV.

Number of post offices, letter-boxes (excluding those at post offices) and rural postmen and milage of mail lines.

Names of Circles.	POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND RURAL POSTMEN.						DISTANCE OVER WHICH MAILS WERE CONVEYED BY—											
	Number on 31st March 1936.			Number on 31st March 1937.			Runners and Boats.		Railways.		Steamer Service—Sea and River.		Mail carts, Horses, Camels, etc.		Motor Services.		Total.	
	Post Offices.	‡Letter-boxes.	Rural† postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Rural† postmen.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Bengal and Assam .	4,471	10,015	4,150	4,515	10,136	4,210	16,374	16,440	3,713	3,738	3,667	3,795	184	161	1,393	1,551	25,331	25,685
Bihar and Orissa .	1,716	1,577	1,653	1,855	1,685	1,771	7,845	8,218	4,440	3,889	28	36	13	31	1,230	1,629	13,565	13,803
Bombay . . .	3,125	9,581	2,905	3,183	9,700	2,855	10,109	10,245	5,181	5,466	2,821	2,839	280	266	4,032	4,168	22,729	23,991
Burma . . .	572	3,572	613	577	2,615	609	1,531	1,519	2,044	2,044	6,405	6,405	778	778	1,447	1,630	12,205	12,385
Central . . .	2,086	2,293	741	2,172	3,018	762	9,966	9,054	8,002*	8,154	...	...	666	749	3,270	3,416	21,904*	23,303
Madras . . .	4,529	5,509	2,863	4,474	5,508	3,680	15,124	13,945	6,295	6,333	3,215	3,215	188	191	4,877*	5,112	29,699*	28,796
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	4,141	7,218	1,382	4,190	7,900	1,383	12,451*	12,560	4,682	4,599	...	...	964*	983	3,760	3,775	21,657*	21,917
Sind and Baluchistan.	444	657	130	464	698	132	1,084	1,100	1,906	1,930	1,285	1,285	1,248	1,003	755	913	6,278	6,320
United Provinces .	2,615	7,209	2,531	2,654	7,293	2,593	7,719	7,874	5,053	5,069	...	...	897	883	1,586	1,632	15,255	15,458
TOTAL .	23,699	46,661	16,968	24,084	48,553	16,996	82,203	81,855	41,616	41,222	17,421	17,565	5,224	5,155	22,159	23,864	168,623	169,661
Increase (+) or decrease (−).	...	...	...	+385	+1,892	+27	...	−348	...	−394	...	+144	...	−69	...	+1,705	...	+1,038

*Revised figures

†The number of rural postmen includes 4,697 extra departmental delivery agents functioning on 31st March 1936 and 3,950 functioning on 31st March 1937. The figures have been revised so as to exclude officials who are not actually engaged in delivery work and to include those doing combined duty of delivery and conveyance of mails.

‡The figures have been revised so as to exclude letter boxes situated in post offices.

APPENDIX V.

Number of post offices and letter-boxes (including the letter-boxes at post offices) in relation to area and population and number of postal articles (excluding money orders) in relation to population.

Names of Circles.	Area in square miles.	Census of 1931.		One post office serves			One letter-box serves			Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of—	
		Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population	Literate population.		Population.	Literate population.
Bengal and Assam	153,107	60,455,003	5,444,056	34	13,390	1,206	10	4,135	372	241,273,211	3·99	44·32
Bihar and Orissa	111,702	42,329,583	1,853,094	60	22,810	999	32	11,958	523	73,805,547	1·74	39·83
Bombay	142,969	28,651,266	2,901,699	45	9,001	912	11	2,224	225	216,821,373	7·57	74·72
Burma	262,732	14,647,497	4,646,088	455	25,386	8,052	82	4,580	1,453	55,897,418	3·82	12·03
Central	332,065	35,444,361	1,639,774	153	16,319	755	64	6,829	316	70,732,009	2·00	43·14
Madras	246,555	66,573,370	7,135,708	55	14,880	1,505	25	6,683	716	223,876,117	3·36	31·37
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	223,522	32,813,782	1,641,859	53	7,831	392	18	2,714	136	174,285,073	5·31	106·15
Sind and Baluchistan.	187,066	4,082,870	280,100	403	10,739	604	101	4,288	241	36,831,175	7·39	131·49
United Provinces.	122,272	50,903,848	2,352,685	46	19,180	886	12	5,126	237	126,616,422	2·49	53·82
Total .	1,782,490	336,801,580	27,895,153	74	13,024	1,158	25	4,641	384	1,220,138,435	3·62	43·74

APPENDIX VI.

Number of post offices and letter-boxes (excluding those at post offices) in urban and rural areas at the close of the years 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Names of Circles.	Number on the 31st March 1936.						Number on the 31st March 1937.					
	Post Offices.			Letter-boxes.*			Post Offices.			Letter-boxes.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
Bengal and Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,471	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	511	[illegible]	4,512	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bihar and Orissa	231	1,485	1,716	753	724	1,477	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	691	[illegible]
Bombay	671	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,391	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	637	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	577	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	1,577	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	613	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,727	1,291	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	671	3,470	4,141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,523	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,157	[illegible]
Sind and Baluchistan	61	383	444	[illegible]	357	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	325	323	[illegible]
United Provinces	728	[illegible]	2,615	[illegible]	4,061	[illegible]	731	1,928	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	4,722	16,977	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46,061	4,715	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* The figures have been revised so as to exclude letter-boxes situated in post offices.

APPENDIX VII.

APPEN

Classified numerical statement of

Names of Circles.	Number of Post Offices.				Number of Post Offices with restricted functions.		
	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	No delivery offices.	No money order offices.	No Savings Bank offices.
Bengal and Assam .	40	1,080	3,395	4,515	224	...	1,401
Bihar and Orissa . .	22	603	1,030	1,655	70	...	688
Bombay . . .	28	678	2,450	3,163	160	5	1,836
Burma . . .	22	299	256	577	83	4	207
Central	21	451	1,700	2,172	98	2	591
Madras . . .	35	1,016	3,423	4,474	205	3	1,953
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	28	817	3,345	4,190	244	16	3,121
Sind and Baluchistan .	4	143	317	464	83	0	199
United Provinces . .	45	795	1,814	2,654	277	6	1,246
Total .	252	5,772	18,060	24,084	1,400	41	11,073

DIX VII.

the offices in each circle on the 31st March 1937

Number of Combined Receiving and Telegraph Offices						Number of Record Sorting and Transit Offices and Sections		
Combined Offices.								
Head Offices	Sub-Offices	Branch Offices	Total.	Postal Receiving Offices	Telegraph Offices	Record Offices	Sorting and Transit Offices.	Sections
34	723		757	2 211	10	21	19	9*
19	363	..	382	734	8	25	24	57
19	552	..	571	1,658	14	2*	16	58
23	67	5	291	240	4	5	6	22
20	402	1	423	706	4	2*	22	54
*5	742		767	1 *45	15	27	26	62
32	563		595	558	10	41	41	53
3	127	7	137	73	2	7	6	18
39	377	..	416	749	6	36	39	63
213	4,116	13	4,342	8,774	77	210	201	463

APPENDIX VIII.

Estimated *number of unregistered articles of the letter and parcel mail given out for delivery and actual number of registered articles and parcels posted.

Classes of articles.	1936-37.			1935-36.			Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) of the total number of articles as compared with the figures for the year 1935-36.
	Articles other than P. & T. service.	P. & T. service articles.	Total.	Articles other than P. & T. service.	P. & T. service articles.	Total.	
Articles of the letter mail.							
Paid unregistered letters	456,848,679	83,508,887	540,357,566	411,178,809	83,101,662	494,280,471	+9·32
Unpaid and insufficiently paid articles	20,576,979	*Nil*	20,576,979	27,272,383	*Nil*	27,272,383	—24·55
Registered letters — Ordinary	20,428,510	2,937,459	23,365,969	20,247,858	2,732,266	22,980,124	+1·68
Registered letters — Value-payable	4,088,700	*Nil*	4,088,700	4,067,100	*Nil*	4,067,100	+0·53
Insured letters	2,608,594	8,738	2,617,332	2,757,646	10,499	2,768,145	—5·45
Postcards	404,684,209	1,857,381	406,541,590	413,961,205	1,812,407	415,773,612	—2·22
Registered newspapers	85,491,603	*Nil*	85,491,603	79,415,683	*Nil*	79,415,683	+7·65
Registered packets — Ordinary	1,216,446	174,915	1,391,361	1,333,743	179,977	1,513,720	—8·08
Registered packets — Value-payable	1,522,250	*Nil*	1,522,250	1,284,348	*Nil*	1,284,348	+18·52

Ordinary unregistered packets . . .	118,654,148	468,477	119,122,625	116,260,038	487,275	116,747,013	+2·02
Total	1,116,120,118	88,955,857	1,205,075,975	1,076,779,413	88,324,080	1,166,103,490	+3·43
Articles of the parcel mail.							
Ordinary registered parcels . . .	5,896,731	371,962	6,268,693	5,727,840	368,126	6,096,174	+2·07
Insured parcels	483,391	12,300	495,691	492,608	12,636	505,244	+1·89
Value payable registered parcels . . .	3,758,232	*Nil*	3,758,232	3,396,416	*Nil*	3,396,416	+10·66
Ordinary unregistered parcels . . .	4,508,663	31,181	4,539,844	4,405,750	6,993	4,412,743	+2·88
Total .	14,647,017	415,443	15,062,460	14,022,623	387,954	14,410,577	+4·52
GRAND TOTAL .	1,130,767,135	89,371,300	1,220,138,435	1,090,802,036	88,712,040	1,179,514,076	+3·44
[illegible] of articles [illegible] as [illegible] as undeliverable either to [illegible]	..	..	973,523	.	.	1,052,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total [illegible] be delivered .	..	..	1,[illegible]	.		1,178,[illegible]	[illegible]

*Computed from the actual figures of 14 days of the year.

APPENDIX IX.

Number of articles dealt with in Dead Letter Offices.

—	Unregistered letters and postcards.	Registered newspapers.	Unregistered packets.	Registered letters, postcards and packets.	Parcels.	Total 1936-37.	Total 1935-36.
Estimated number of articles received for disposal in the Dead Letter offices (a).*	5,223,857	117,387	352,753	88,708	4,765	5,787,470	6,448,436
(1) Issued for delivery to addressees.	2,218,137	62,158	134,434	8,939	1,974	2,425,642	2,455,946
(2) Issued for delivery to senders.	2,249,351	46,300	160,405	36,103	1,535	2,493,724	3,110,858
(3) Total of (1) and (2)	4,467,518	108,458	294,839	45,042	3,509	4,919,366	5,566,804
(4) Actually delivered to addressees or senders.	4,343,899	108,266	291,462	42,028	3,277	4,788,932	5,395,630
(5) Returned as undeliverable.	123,619	192	3,377	3,014	232	130,434	171,174
(6) Deposited originally as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders.	756,339	8,929	57,914	43,666	1,256	868,104	881,632
(7) Total deposited as "Dead".	879,958	9,121	61,291	46,680	1,488	998,538	1,052,806
Percentage of (7) on (a).	16·84	7·77	17·38	52·62	31·23	17·25	16·33

*The figures represent the total number of articles of each kind received in Dead Letter Offices from post offices.

APPENDIX X.

Statistics of Money Orders.

—	1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount
		Rs		Rs
(1) Inland money orders issued—				
(a) Ordinary	39,513,785	73,72,61,234	42,465,176	75,75,42,627
(b) Telegraphic money orders	758,363	5,03,78,803	766,117	5,09,83,561
(c) Total	40,272,148	78,76,40,037	43,221,293	80,85,26,188
2) Foreign (including Indian States) money orders—				
(a) Issued	272,551	84,58,292	274,500	84,48,337
(b) Paid	930,108	3,05,59,489	989,923	3,17,23,807
(c) Total	1,202,659	3,90,17,781	1,264,423	4,01,72,144
Grand Total	41,474,807	82,66,57,818	44,485,716	84,86,98,332
Revenue money orders	679,926	1,02,78,007	651,480	1,01,84,559
ent money orders	252,656	36,93,270	244,388	37,26,137
fficial money orders	1,151,582	2,91,49,094	1,018,977	3,09,91,994

OTE —The figures in (4), (5) and (6) are included in 1 (c).

APPEN

Business of the Post

Names of Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. At the end of the preceding year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	At the end of the year.	Opening balance.	Deposits.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal and Assam.	40	3,074	867,162	175,870	119,828	923,204	15,03,16,213 10 2	10,21,66,204 13 1
Bihar and Orissa.	22	1,145	209,729	55,334	20,856	244,207	4,21,49,879 14 5	3,05,65,906 14 11
Bombay .	25	1,823	467,513	94,228	39,935	521,806	10,48,40,054 4 3	6,60,97,229 10 10
Burma .	22	348	116,527	30,596	22,630	124,493	2,06,85,913 6 7	1,64,88,374 5 5
Central .	31	1,259	189,564	42,879	19,369	213,074	3,88,64,953 6 8	2,63,95,336 4 11
Madras .	35	2,435	526,818	115,194	58,744	583,268	5,06,65,759 4 8	5,33,35,061 6 11
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	38	1,031	581,430	156,386	80,552	657,264	13,73,40,481 3 10	10,64,84,594 5 7
Sind and Baluchistan.	4	195	92,663	40,842	29,254	104,251	1,09,00,457 0 4	2,11,69,603 4 1
United Provinces.	45	1,842	490,147	114,468	54,037	550,578	10,77,53,509 9 10	6,69,42,092 9 3
Total for 1936-37.	252	12,651	3,541,553	835,797	415,205	3,922,145	67,25,17,251 12 9	(a) 49,36,44,106 11 9
Total for 1935-36.	251	12,675	3,100,368	774,894	333,709	3,541,553	58,30,17,850 15 1	(b) 51,09,25,661 0 10
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).	+0·40	—0·19	+14·33	+6·57	+33·41	+10·75	+15·35	—3·35

(a) This includes Rs. 5,84,35,572-10-4 on account of transfer

(b) This includes Rs. 4,76,81,177-6-3 on account of transfer

DIX XI.

Office Savings Bank.

Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per bank.	Average balance in each bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs.
32,42,318 6 10	25,67,31,733 14 1	9,12,49,720 2 11	16,54,82,007 11 2	296 47	53,141·30	179 25
8,29,107 8 6	7,36,36,394 3 10	2,59,90,284 3 0	4,76,46,109 15 10	209 26	40,827 86	195 11
21,96,374 9 9	17,32,33,688 8 10	5,79,31,631 14 3	11,53,02,056 10 7	283 52	63,426 67	220 67
4,15,405 8 6	3,75,89,693 1 6	1,66,85,641 6 10	2,09,04,051 11 8	336 47	56,497 44	167·91
8,31,269 6 8	6,60,91,658 2 3	2,27,47,391 4 10	4,33,44,167 13 6	165 46	33,863 63	203·43
10,37,151 3 10	14,50,38,707 14 5	4,97,23,258 8 10	5,55,15,449 5 7	236 16	22,394·92	94·84
30,21,973 2 5	24,68,47,050 11 10	8,99,80,636 6 9	15,68,67,414 3 1	614 64	1,46,628 30	238 50
4,17,673 10 10	4,14,97,683 0 1	1,91,66,176 9 11	2,23,31,506 6 2	523 67	1,12,318 82	214·21
20,44,365 4 4	18,00,39,057 7 4	6,05,55,667 15 6	11,94,84,319 7 10	296 93	58,143 87	217·02
1,45,44,639 6 8	1,18,07,06,417 15 2	43,39,39,414 (a) 9 10	74,67,67,063 5 4	303·97	57,575 46	190·40
1,10,75,208 5 7	1,10,90,18,720 3 6	43,65,01,468 (b) 6 9	67,25,17,251 12 9	273·99	52,020 52	169 69
—3 53	+6 45	—0 59	+11·04	+10 94	+11·26	+0·27

transactions of Savings Bank accounts from one post office to another.
transactions of Savings Bank accounts from one post office to another.

APPEN

Statement of Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates

Names of Circles.	ISSUED.						
	Denominations.						Cost price realised.
	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	
							Rs. A. P.
Bengal and Assam	10,011	8,546	11,001	37,342	13,391	10,520	2,60,15,246 7 0
Bihar and Orissa	1,335	1,093	1 843	5,469	2,694	4 491	57,01,3[illegible]5 12 0
Bombay	10,575	8,630	14,936	48 671	19,916	27,[illegible]11	3,81,58,929 15 0
Burma	487	516	848	2,022	1,571	3,846	43,34,723 15 0
Central	2,159	2,131	3,705	10,705	5,064	7,976	[illegible],03,49,051 0 0
Madras	3,718	3,131	2,735	7,299	3,004	5,080	65 96,139 4 0
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	4,127	4,37[illegible]	7,834	13,208	15,633	25,855	[illegible],19,54 324 5 0
Sind and Baluchistan	2,309	1,814	2,591	0,[illegible]04	3,480	4 816	67,09,178 14 0
United Provinces	4,329	5,512	7,771	21,078	11,0[illegible]0	15,168	2,04 [illegible]0,005 3 0
Total	39,410	34,783	53,261	1,65,5[illegible]8	75,803	1,14,572	15,11,50,787 11 0
Total for the preceding year.	38,939	33 348	52,905	1,47,691	69,799	1,02,608	1[illegible] 11 [illegible]3,200 2 [illegible]
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).	+1 2	+4 3	+ 5	+12 1	+8·6	+11 6	+12[illegible]

DIX XII

issued and discharged during the year 1936 37

DISCHARGED								
Denominations						Amount paid		
10	20	50	100	500	1 000	Principal	Interest	Total
						Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
15 105	11 233	15 [illegible]00	43 2 3	15 33	0 0 [illegible]	3 57 05 621 15 0	85,19 609 12 2	3 [illegible] 25,1[illegible]1 1 3
2 52[illegible]	1 905	2 [illegible]1[illegible]	7 510	3 2	4 6 2	55,65 [illegible]05 3 0	18,41 615 1 0	4,33 617 13 0
13 000	13 070	[illegible]5 33	79 150	20 01	31 01	4,10,83 031 3 0	1 6[illegible] 59 003 11 6	5 69 49,6 4 0 5
1 334	1 43	1,5[illegible]0	4, [illegible]	2 5	4 391	48 08 6 8 4 0	13 71 265 6 6	[illegible]1 [illegible]9 913 10 6
2,508	3,001	5,307	16,200	0,10	7 9 0	99 97 5 0 2 0	53, 0 7 0 0 5	1 [illegible] 08 0[illegible]5 2 5
4,325	6,3 8	5 679	15 034	5 001	7 71	94,07 233 4 0	2 91 3 6 7 0	1,2[illegible] 58 548 11 0
8, 86	8 5 8	15 113	[illegible]7 3 0	51 6 4	33 00	3 7 56 2 5 15 0	1[illegible] [illegible], 67 6 0	5 03 10 [illegible] 4 0
3 937	3, 73	5,613	19 330	5 28	3	94 27 5,6 15 0	33 9 5[illegible] 12 11	1 [illegible] 58 517 11 11
9 4 0	6, 1	11 003	[illegible]2 07	1[illegible] 74	15 65	[illegible] 01 83,021 1[illegible] 0	67 9 ,539 9 3	2 [illegible] 4,1[illegible]9 15 3
6[illegible],517	5 5	88,312	5 64 [illegible]51	9 90	1 3 [illegible]05	1[illegible] 45 87 904 9 0	6 54,58, [illegible]7 9 8	[illegible] 0,[illegible]6[illegible] 1 8
53 1 4	45 4[illegible]	64, 1	2 11 59	50 9[illegible]	1 08 508	13 1[illegible] 9 144 8 0	4 [illegible] 01 [illegible] 3 4	18[illegible] 96 1 8 13 4
+29 0	+[illegible]	+26 2	+1 2	+31[illegible]	+21[illegible]	+22 6	+13	+[illegible]

APPENDIX XIII.

Comparative statement showing the number of "Crimes" and the amounts involved therein in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department since 1922-23.

Year.	By Postal officials.		By Telegraph officials.		By other persons.			Total.	
					Number.				
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Highway robbery of mails.	Other cases.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1922-23	531	1,20,941	..	..	31	135	24,960	697	1,45,901
1923-24	511	1,16,999	..	..	43	170	52,300	733	1,69,299
1924-25	469	1,32,042	..	..	27	163	38,044	659	1,70,086
1925-26	460	1,30,393	..	..	21	145	27,780	626	1,58,173
1926-27	418	95,036	2	2,700	18	168	37,473	606	1,35,209
1927-28	381	72,082	1	114	15	180	16,585	577	89,081
1928-29	365	70,140	1	34,863*	10	156	32,899	541	1,37,892
1929-30	373	95,018	2	714	25	192	47,261	592	1,42,993
1930-31	339	92,739	1	13,074	22	239	42,560	601	1,49,273
1931-32	443	47,242	1	11	39	219	34,057	702	81,310
1932-33	433	51,100	..	..	25	239	39,300	697	90,400
1933-34	306	77,300	..	..	21	206	35,700	533	1,13,000
1934-35	290	83,500	..	..	16	165	41,000	471	1,24,500
1935-36	297	73,700	2	100	21	158	28,600	478	1,02,400
1936-37	349	72,600	7	1,460	26	135	53,400	517	1,27,460

* ... Divisional Accountant (a subordinate of the Audit Office) in the office of a Divisional Engineer.

APPENDIX XIV.

APPEN

Business of the Post Office Insurance Fund, in Life

—	Life Insurance.				Endowment Assurance.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims and other charges met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims and other charges met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Posts and Telegraphs Department.	341	5,84,776	3,40,015 8 9	2,73,029 4 5	1,949	27,53,757	21,90,182 10 0	15,06,521 7 11
Local Funds.	22	41,000	30,956 1 4	14,045 0 0	118	2,09,800	1,81,261 2 9	33,937 0 0
Other Civil Departments.	399	11,12,319	6,36,954 8 6	3,59,007 4 7	2,364	62,38,487	39,60,439 8 4	25,61,907 15 4
Military Department.	39	99,700	69,350 2 1	28,373 12 0	206	5,27,634	3,32,051 14 9	1,83,013 11 0
Total for 1936-37.	801	18,40,795	10,77,276 4 8	6,74,455 5 0	4,637	97,29,678	66,63,935 8 10	42,85,980 2 3
Total for 1935-36.	791	22,21,720	*10,51,480 6 2	5,56,282 12 11	4,698	96,86,173	*63,92,386 12 11	39,84,145 0 11
Increase.	10	...	25,795 14 6	1,18,172 8 1	...	43,505	2,71,549 6 11	2,01,234 8 4
Decrease.	...	3,80,925	...	...	61	...	...	...

*Revised figures.

DIX XIV.

Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances.

Grand Total.				Monthly Allowances			
Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees	Amount of claims and other charges met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work	Number of subscribers	Amount of monthly allowances secured	Amount of subscription received	Amount of claims and other charges met including cost of establishment maintained for the work
	Rs	Rs A P	Rs A P.		Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P.
2,390	33,35 513	25,30,138 2 9	17,79 500 13 4		.	1 8 0	71 0 0
140	2,53 600	2,12 317 4 1	47,953 0 0		.	.	1,332 13 0
2 783	73 60,808	45,97,394 0 10	20,20,915 3 11	.			1,609 0 0
245	6,77,331	4 01,402 0 10	2 11,367 7 0	...	..	41 4 0	8 0 0
5,438	1 15,70 473	77 41 211 5 6	40,59 835 7 3		...	42 12 0	3,020 12 0
5,409	1 19,07,603	74,47,667 3 1	45,60,4-8 6 10	..	...	131 4 4	4,140 4 0
...	.	2,97,314 5 5	4,09,407 0 5	...	...	..	...
8	3,37,470	...	.	...	...	88 8 4	1,119 8 0

APPENDIX XV.

Abstract of Life Insurance Policies, Endowment Assurance Policies and Contracts issued, discharged, lapsed and surrendered during the year 1936-37.

—	Life Insurance Policies issued.		Endowment Assurance Policies issued.		Monthly Allowance Contracts issued.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance of 1935-36	15,164	3,50,29,416 0 0	76,934	14,36,75,195 0 0	21	424 15 8
Issued during the year	801	18,40,795 0 0	4,637	97,29,678 0 0	..	..
Total	15,965	3,68,70,211 0 0	81,571	15,34,04,873 0 0	21	424 15 8
Deduct—Discharged during the year by death	205	(a) 4,57,395 0 0	564	9,40,301 0 0	(a) 1	2 8 0
Ditto Maturity	..	..	1,278	21,89,163 0 0	..	..
Ditto Surrender	94	1,91,876 0 0	646	8,33,556 0 0	..	..
Ditto Lapse	15	26,000 0 0	129	1,51,250 0 0	..	..
Ditto Cancellation.	4	5,000 0 0	13	12,300 0 0	..	..
Total	318	6,80,271 0 0	2,630	41,26,570 0 0	1	2 8 0
Balance on 31st March 1937	15,647	3,61,89,940 0 0	78,941	14,92,78,303 0 0	20	422 7 8

(a) In addition to these amounts the sums of Rs. 99,211 and Rs. 4,88,180 have been paid as bonuses on Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies respectively.

APPENDIX XVI.

Post Office Insurance Fund Account for the year ended 31st March 1937.

Life Insurance Account

Receipts	Rs a. p.	Payments	Rs a. p.
Fund at the beginning of the year	*1,19 68,311 10 7	Claims paid	5,60 005 1 0
Premia realised	10,76,694 14 1	Surrender value paid	54,287 0 0
Fines	397 6 7	Establishment and other charges including medical fees	59,503 0 0
Medical fees realised	184 0 0	Refunds	540 4 0
Interest	4 27 334 9 11	Reserve value of converted policies	20 796 0 0
		Fund at the end of the year	1,27,97 071 4 2
TOTAL	1,34 92,922 9 2	TOTAL	1,34 92 922 9 2

Endowment Assurance Account

Receipts	Rs a. p.	Payments	Rs a. p.
Fund at the beginning of the year	*5,72,18,738 3 2	Claims paid	36,20 067 4 3
Premia realised	66 61,831 0 4	Surrender value paid	3,63,598 9 0
Fines	2 220 5 6	Establishment and other charges including medical fees	3 03 4 9 14 0
Medical fees realised	363 14 0	Refunds	8 334 7 0
Interest	20,46 854 6 6	Fund at the end of the year	6,16,64,743 11 3
Reserve value of converted policies	20 796 0 0		
TOTAL	6 59 50 123 13 6	TOTAL	6,59,50 123 13 6

Monthly Allowance Account

Receipts	Rs a. p.	Payments	Rs a. p.
Fund at the beginning of the year	71 602 8 3	Claims paid	2,948 12 0
Subscriptions realised	42 12 0	Surrender value paid	
Fines		Establishment and other charges	77 0 0
Interest	2 456 2 10	Refunds	
		Fund at the end of the year	71,140 11 1
TOTAL	74 161 7 1	TOTAL	74 161 7 1

* Revised figures.

APPENDIX XVII.

Principal Steamer Services.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(1) Direct communication three times a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.	Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from 1st February 1924, on an annual payment of Rs. 12,72,272.
(2) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.	
(3) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.	
(4) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point and Penang.	
(5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.	
(6) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basrah *viâ* the principal Persian Gulf Ports.	
(7) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Basrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf Ports.	
(8) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Bushire *viâ* the Persian Gulf Ports.	
(9) Weekly communication from Negapatam to the Straits (temporarily fortnightly).	
(10) Direct weekly communication between Rangoon and Penang.	
(11) Fortnightly communication between Bombay, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban with calls on the outward voyage every four weeks at the Seychelles, Mozambique and Dar-es-Salaam.	
(12) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines and between any of the ports on the Coromandal coast and Rangoon.	
(13) Communication three times a week between Akyab and Buthidaung.	Under contract with the Burma Government on an annual payment of Rs. 1,50,000 of which Rs. 32,000 is paid by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
(14) Bi-Weekly service between Akyab and Paletwa *viâ* Myohaung and Kyauktaw.	
(15) Communication thrice a week between Akyab and Kyauktaw *viâ* Myohaung.	
(16) Bi-Weekly service between Akyab and Myaungbwe *viâ* Minbya.	
(17) Bi-Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Sakanmaw.	
(18) Bi-Weekly communication between Akyab and Sandoway.	
(19) Tri-weekly service between Akyab and Mahamuni.	
(20) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Cheduba *viâ* Ramree.	

APPENDIX XVII—*contd.*

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—*contd.*

By the British India Steam Navigation Company—*contd.*

(21) Weekly communication between Sandoway and Kyaukpyu *via* Ramree and Taungup (22) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Sandoway	Under contract with the Burma Government on an annual payment of Rs 1,50,000 of which Rs 6[illegible],000 is paid by the Posts and Telegraphs Department

By the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company, jointly.

(23) Weekly communication between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway (during fair season only) and Rangoon (24) Weekly communication (during fair season only) between Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon	Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from 1st February 1934 on an annual payment of Rs 1,40,000

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company

(25) Communication at intervals of about three weeks between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	No contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, the mail service being performed under special arrangements made by Government.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

(26) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong	The consideration is not in the form of a money subsidy but a guarantee of certain concessions

By other Agencies

(27) By the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd Daily communication between Bombay and Goa	Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st October to 31st May each year for a period of 3 years with effect from the 1st October 1936 The monthly payment made by the Department is Rs 2 250 towards which the Government of Portuguese India contribute Rs 200
(28) By the Nawánagar State, Jamnagar Daily communication between Rozi Bunder and Kandla Bunder	Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department on a monthly payment of Rs 600 from the 1st December 1936 for a period of 5 years This monthly payment of Rs 600 includes charges for conveyance of mails by State Buses between Jamnagar Pa and Rozi Bunder

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statistics of telegrams.

—	1935-36.		1936-37.	
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.
		Inland.		
(1) State—				
Express . . .	349,792	7,50,906	400,549	8,38,909
Ordinary . . .	494,435	7,18,173	571,948	7,94,119
(2) Private—				
Express . . .	1,652,392	31,46,217	1,462,651	27,57,228
Ordinary . . .	11,825,954	1,04,91,195	12,422,341	1,09,02,652
(3) Raj—				
Express . . .	8,617	31,143	11,131	46,928
Ordinary . . .	33,868	46,905	52,342	80,824
(4) Press—				
Express . . .	184,100	2,67,458	188,602	2,62,042
Ordinary . . .	447,327	3,67,867	449,005	3,47,486
(5) Total	14,996,485	(a) 1,58,19,864	15,558,569	(b) 1,60,30,188

Foreign.

—	Number.	Indian share of revenue.	Number.	Indian share of revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.
(6) State	(c) 29,220	(c) 1,47,930	(d) 26,790	(d) 1,41,542
(7) Private—				
Urgent . . .	1,682	10,370	2,398	13,584
Ordinary . . .	(e) 475,387	(e) 7,93,045	(f) 489,890	(f) 7,79,278
Deferred . . .	353,067	4,90,478	371,387	5,30,710
D. L. T. . . .	(g) 131,153	(g) 2,46,158	(h) 127,103	(h) 2,64,816
Code	1,183,936	19,14,146	1,218,700	20,05,811
(8) Press	79,808	1,21,208	72,142	1,16,252
(9) Total	2,254,253	37,23,335	2,308,410	38,51,993

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 5,58,629 on account of abbreviated addresses and exclusive of Rs. 3,88,710 on account of debit adjustments.

(b) Inclusive of Rs. 5,62,617 on account of abbreviated addresses and exclusive of Rs. 3,96,955 on account of debit adjustments.

	No.	Indian share of value.
		Rs.
(c) Includes code telegrams, *viz.*, (CDE) . . .	12,562	35,857
(d) Includes code telegrams, *viz.*, (CDE) . . .	11,627	35,820
(e) Includes telegrams concerning the working of the overseas Radio Telephone service, *viz.*, (XT).	61	69
(f) Includes telegrams concerning the working of the overseas Radio Telephone service, *viz.*, (XT).	111	38
(g) Includes Xmas Greetings telegrams, *viz.*, (XLT) .	25,321	16,157
(h) Includes Xmas Greetings telegrams, *viz.*, (XLT)	28,005	20,609

APPENDIX XIX.

Working expenses per telegram under signalling and line maintenance and average value of a paid telegram from 1917-18 to 1936 37.

Year	Total number of paid telegrams in millions	Total Revenue Expenses in lakhs of rupees			Revenue Expenses per telegram in rupees			Average value of a paid telegram.
		Engineering	Traffic	Total	Engineering	Traffic	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1917 18	19 137	22 46	105 05	127 51	117	549	666	945
1918 19 .	20 323	27 50	121 29	148 79	·135	597	·732	1 242
1919 20 .	19 382	29 94	136 31	166 25	154	·703	857	1 548
1920 21 .	19 055	39 59	175 54	215 13	208	921	1 129	1 373
1921 22 .	19 698	43 56	199 44	243 00	·221	1 012	1 233	1 337
1922 23 .	18 898	45 45	193 16	238 61	·240	1 022	1 262	1 280
1923 24 .	19 050	43 57	185 10	228 67	229	972	1 201	1 273
1924 25 .	19 842	42 74	194 00	236 74	·215	·978	1·193	1 275
1925 26 .	18 768	72 03	179 39	251 42	·384	·955	1 339	1 102
1926 27 .	19 023	76 34	176 45	252 79	·401	928	1 329	1·160
1927 28 .	19 974	92 20	175 17	267 37	·462	·877	1 339	1 142
1928 29 .	20 241	92·18	183 19	275 37	·455	·905	1 360	1·167
1929 30 .	19 476	83 83	179 49	263 32	·430	·922	1 352	1 138
1930 31 .	18 115	86 38	185 87	272·26	·477	1 026	1 503	1 130
1931 32 .	17·161	63 30	181 02	244 32	·369	1·054	1·427	1 170
1932 33 .	15 593	60 81	167 34	228·16	·290	1 073	1 463	1·258
1933 34 .	15 558	83 81	166 61	250 42	539	1 071	1 610	1 257
1934 35 .	17·207	51 66	169 26	220 92	·300	·984	1·284	1·140
1935 36 .	17·251	61 65	181 41	243 06	357	1 052	1 409	1 1[illegible]
1936 37 .	17·567	59·42	182 4	241 82	·232	1 021	1 363	1 1[illegible]

APPENDIX XX.

Grant of stamps to certain Indian States.

The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department makes an annual grant, free of charge, of service postage stamps to certain Indian States which are in postal union with the Department, while in the case of a few other such States the Department has undertaken to carry free of charge within their territories correspondence and [illegible] by State officials on the business of the States. The circumstances [illegible] these concessions have been the subject of discussion [illegible] of the administration of the Posts and Telegraphs [illegible] Enquiry Committee [illegible] the observations of the Indian Committee [illegible] grant of service stamps had been made on no general principle. [illegible] were made in most cases in [illegible] postal system which would conform to the general [illegible] to the Department. The Committee [illegible] the stoppage of these concessions [illegible] this Department [illegible] Government, but [illegible] should be granted [illegible] Department [illegible]. The recommendations of the Indian States Enquiry Committee [illegible] of this Report. A list of the States to which service stamps are granted is appended.

List of Indian States receiving grants of service postage stamps.

Name of State.	Amount.	Name of State.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Bahawalpur	[illegible]	Sailana	[illegible]
Bhopal	[illegible]	Baroda	[illegible]
Alwar	[illegible]	Bharatpur	[illegible]
Chamba	[illegible]	Cooch Behar	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dhar	[illegible]
Datia	[illegible]	Idar	[illegible]
Faridkot	[illegible]	Jhalawar	[illegible]
Indore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jubbal	[illegible]	Kotah	[illegible]
Kashmir	[illegible]	Loharu	[illegible]
Malerkotla	[illegible]	Marwar (Jodhpur)	[illegible]
Mandi	[illegible]	Sikkim	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]	Gwalior	[illegible]
Sirmoor	[illegible]		

Communal strength of postal and telegraph officials actually employed on the 1st January 1937 and the communal composition of the staff recruited to the Department during the year 1936
(Excludes Audit Staff and Extra Departmental Agents)

	Actual strength on the 1st January 1937										New recruits appointed during 1936									
			Hindus										Hindus							
	Total number	Europeans	Other than Depressed Classes	Depressed Classes	Mahomedans	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo Indians	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Parsis	Other communities	Total number	Europeans	Other than Depressed Classes	Depressed Classes	Mahomedans	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo Indians	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Parsis	Other communities
I—Gazetted Staff																				
(i) Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches	55	19	25		3	5	2	1			3		3							
(ii) Indian Posts and Telegraphs Traffic Service class I	32	11	-		4	9		1												
(iii) General Central Service class I	13	4	4		1	4														
(iv) Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service class II	116	16	9		2	87		1	1											
(v) Postmasters Service class II	45	1	18		5	17		1	3											
(vi) Postal Superintendents Service class II	141	6	79		2[illegible]	18	3	3	3	6	1		1							
(vii) Telegraph Traffic Service class II	66	1	11		1	4[illegible]	1	4	1											
Total	468	58	153		41	185	6	11	8	6	4		4							

Name of Circle.	Actual strength on the 1st January 1937.										New recruits appointed during 1936.									
			Hindus.										Hindus.							
	Total number.	Europeans.	Other than Depressed Classes.	Depressed Classes.	Mahomedans.	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Parsis.	Other communities.	Total number.	Europeans.	Other than Depressed Classes.	Depressed Classes.	Mahomedans.	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Parsis.	Other communities.
II.—Engineering Supervisors, General and Telephones, Electrical Supervisors and Cable Supervisors.																				
Bengal and Assam	40	1	23	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	18	1	9	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	38	...	15	...	...	15	1	5	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	23	...	3	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central	22	...	13	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	31	...	16	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	66	...	23	...	10	30	2	1	...	...	12	...	9	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
United Provinces	34	...	13	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan	16	...	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offices. (Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Controller of Telegraph Stores, Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops, Accounts Officer, Telephone Revenue, Stores and Workshops, Superintendent, Postal Seals.)	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	295	3	127	...	14	132	3	13	2	1	23	...	20	...	1	...	2	...	...	...

re ess Supervisors and Wireless Operators

	165	1	49		6	84	3	5	1		19		19							
Total	165	17	49		6	84	3	5	1		19		19							

IV.—Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists

Bengal and Assam	365		265		5	91		3		1										
Bihar and Orissa	64		41		6	16		1												
Bombay	534	1	139	1	6	285		70	22	10										
Burma	158		41		3	103		6		5										
Central	129		50		5	69		3	1	1										
Madras	395		135		9	227		24												
Punjab and North West Frontier	3[illegible]6	1	108		39	171	6	1												
United Provinces	312		96		10	104		3												
Sind and Baluchistan	88		18		1	43	1	15	5	5										
Miscellaneous offices	3		1			2														
Total	2 374	2	894	1	93	1 201	7	1[illegible]6	28	22										

V.—Clerical Staff

Bengal and Assam	5 833		4 661	74	985	54		40		13	177	1	86	2	77	8		3		
Bihar and Orissa	2 124		1 [illegible]06	6	365	2	3	42			25		19		6					
Bombay	4 252		3 850	10	391	36	6	360	160	39	62		38		13	2		4	4	1
Burma	1 [illegible]90		689		244	52	2	65	1	727	77		5	1	5	8		5		53
Central	[illegible]195		1 571	22	508	21	13	57	1	2	44		20	2	11		2	3		
Madras	4 774		3 719	20	441	160		434			1[illegible]3		116	1	19	14		23		
Punjab and North West Frontier	4 487		2 403		1 568	27	440	40			158		46		86	3	19	4		
United Provinces	3 447		2 542	13	834	28	6	[illegible]4			18		10	1	4	1	1	1		
Sind and Baluchistan	777		499	1	226	13	14	21	1	2	84		1[illegible]		21	1				
Miscellaneous offices	199		167	4	24	3		1			9		5	1	2	1				
Total	20 463		21 807	1[illegible]0	5 586	396	484	1 090	163	83	777	1	[illegible]63	8	244	38	22	43	4	54

Name of Circle.	Actual strength on the 1st January 1937. Total number.	Europeans.	Hindus. Other than Depressed Classes.	Hindus. Depressed Classes.	Mahomedans.	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Parsis.	Other communities.	New recruits appointed during 1936. Total number.	Europeans.	Hindus. Other than Depressed Classes.	Hindus. Depressed Classes.	Mahomedans.	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Parsis.	Other communities.
VI.—Line Staff.																				
Bengal and Assam	535	...	328	3	196	...	...	6	...	2	23	...	10	1	10	...	...	2	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	210	...	191	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	421	...	249	60	106	1	...	8	...	...	11	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	421	...	138	5	147	...	...	...	...	131	13	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Central	301	...	245	1	114	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	530	...	336	34	113	...	...	47	...	...	26	...	15	1	6	...	...	4	...	...
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	896	...	339	3	510	...	43	1	...	...	12	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	443	...	299	1	140	...	1	2	...	...	13	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan	265	...	56	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,154	...	2,181	107	1,623	1	44	65	...	133	116	...	57	2	47	...	...	6	...	4
VII.—Departmental Branch Postmasters, Overseers, Overseer, Reader, Sorting and Head Postmen, Postmen, Village Postmen and Mailguards.																				
Bengal and Assam	4,909	...	3,370	293	1,211	2	2	15	...	16	235	...	118	2	102	2	1	9	...	1
Bihar and Orissa	2,221	...	1,697	71	443	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	4,420	...	3,574	33	740	...	1	71	...	4	83	...	56	3	17	...	...	6	...	1
Burma	1,177	...	753	1	171	...	...	9	...	213	20	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	9

Central	1 748		1 297	60	378			4			23		15	6	6			1		
Madras	4 354		3 502	88	63°		1	181			13		5	2	3			3		
Punjab and North West Frontier	3 484		1 322	8	2 017		127	10			47		12		29		5	1		
United Provinces	3 098		3 099	64	835						5		3		2					
Sind and Baluchistan	443		2°9	1	°07		6				4		1		3					
Total	26 60		13 843	578	6 637	2	137	300		263	439		°20	14	166	2	6	°0		11

VIII —Miscellaneous Superior Staff

Bengal and Assam	231	1	143		48	29		9		1	32		16		12	2		1		1
Bihar and Orissa	86		51		27	5		3			10		5		2	3				
Bombay	201		107	1	29	19	1	34	8	2	25		12		7	1		1	3	1
Burma	106		°5		32	13	1	11		24	17		1		2	7				7
Central	86		55		13	10	2	5	1		14		12		1	1				
Madras	164		109	6	11	14		25			21		12		4	3		2		
Punjab and North West Frontier	364		125		187	19	°6	7			14		3		0	2				
United Provinces	2 9		141		53	49	3	13			35		24		5	5		1		
Sind and Baluchistan	43		22		10		1	1												
Miscellaneous offices	24	2	16		4	2					1		1							
Total	1 64	3	793	7	423	160	34	108	9	°7	169		86		42	24		5	3	9

IX —Inferior Staff (other than Runners and inferior servants paid from contingencies)

Bengal and Assam	3 130		°166	°34	728	1	2	4		4	°19		108	10	97		1	2		1
Bihar and Orissa	1 403		1 133	32	°24			14			72		54	4	10			4		
Bombay	3 105		°440	6	532		3	62	1	2	°09		194	8	77			19		1
Burma*	1 009		577	19	209		2	3		°80	98		36	2	0	1				50
Central	1 245		868	63	303		1	5			137		[illegible]	3	39			3		
Madras	2 477		1 748	94	453	1		181			°87		192	7	61			°7		

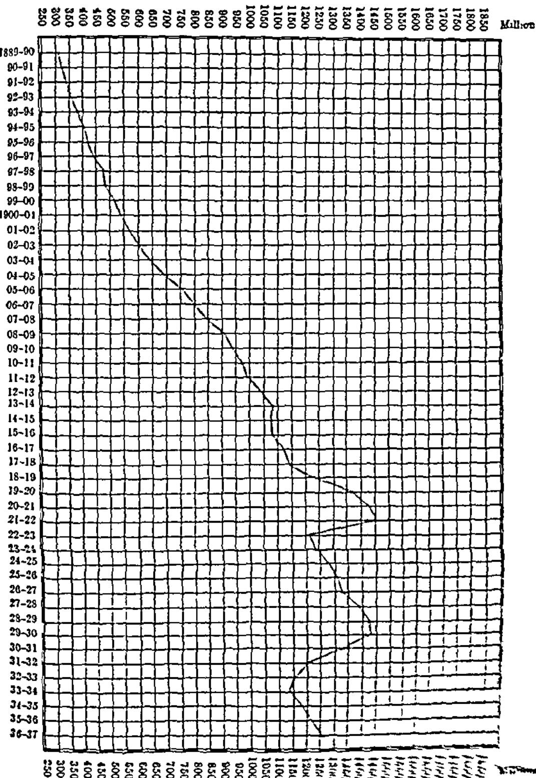
* Figures include Runners and inferior servants paid from contingencies

Name of Circle.	Actual strength on the 1st January 1937.										New recruits appointed during 1936.									
	Total number.	Europeans.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Parsis.	Other communities.	Total number.	Europeans.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.	Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Parsis.	Other communities.
			Other than Depressed Classes.	Depressed Classes.									Other than Depressed Classes.	Depressed classes.						
IX.—Inferior Staff (other than Runners and inferior servants paid from contingencies)—*contd.*																				
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	2,296	...	1,036	25	1,072	...	148	15	...	...	140	...	35	...	90	...	9	6	...	...
United Provinces . .	2,243	...	1,664	95	483	...	...	1	...	...	118	...	78	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan . .	477	...	276	1	197	1	1	...	...	1	22	...	9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offices . .	74	...	46	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	17,558	...	11,954	633	4,224	3	162	285	1	296	1,394	...	800	34	436	1	10	61	...	52
X.—Direction (Non-Gazetted).																				
Clerical staff . . .	175	...	140	2	28	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inferior staff . . .	93	...	59	...	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	268	...	199	2	60	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	84,074	83	57,000	1,478	18,707	2,167	884	2,012	212	1,531	2,943	1	1,571	58	936	65	40	135	7	130

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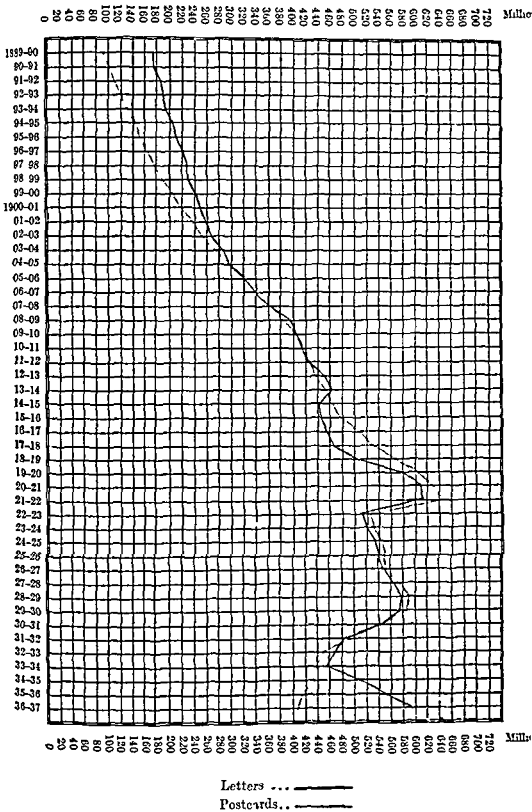
Growth of Postal Traffic since 1889-90- All articles

[EXCLUDES FIGURES FOR BRITISH AND INDIAN POSTAL ORDERS]

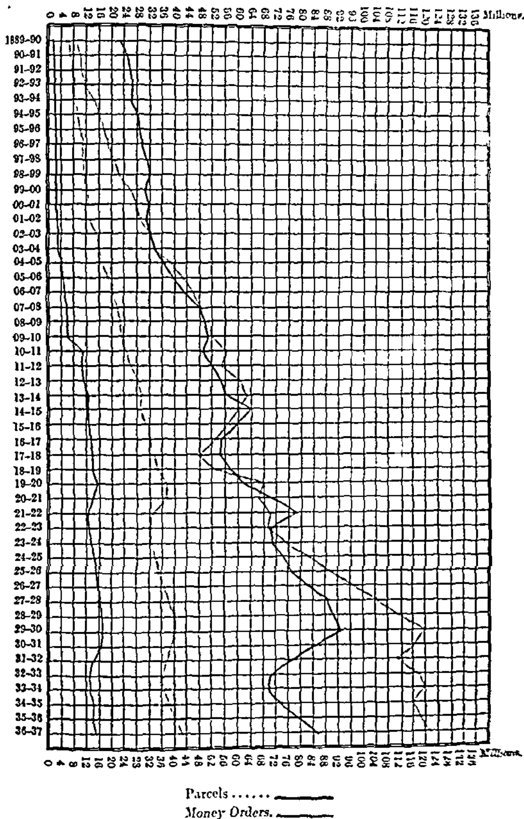


II

Letters and Postcards.

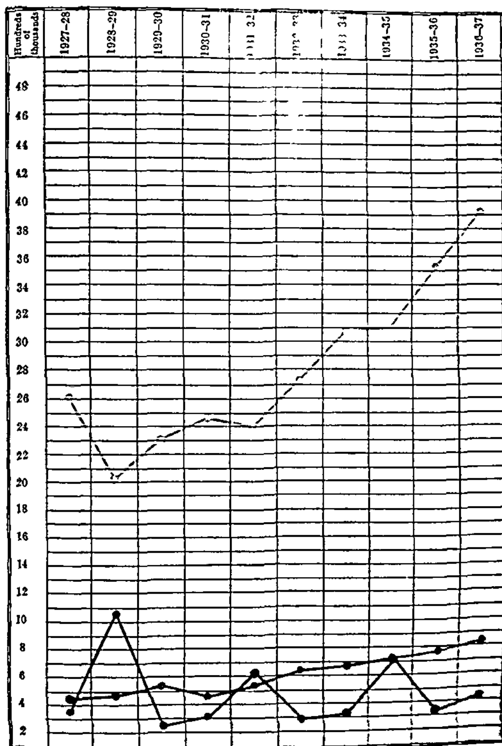


Parcels, Money Orders, Newspapers and Packets.



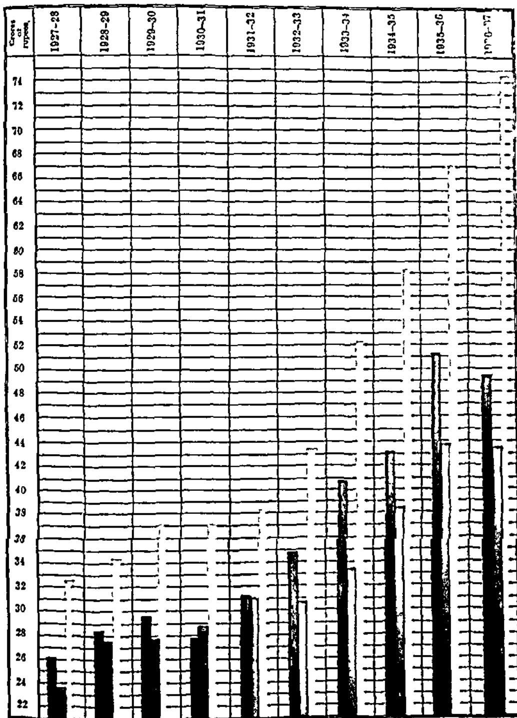
IV

Number of accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank opened and closed during each year and the number of accounts open at the end of each year.



Accounts opened ....

Total amount of deposits and withdrawals in the P. O. Savings Bank accounts during each year and the total amount in deposit at the end of each year.

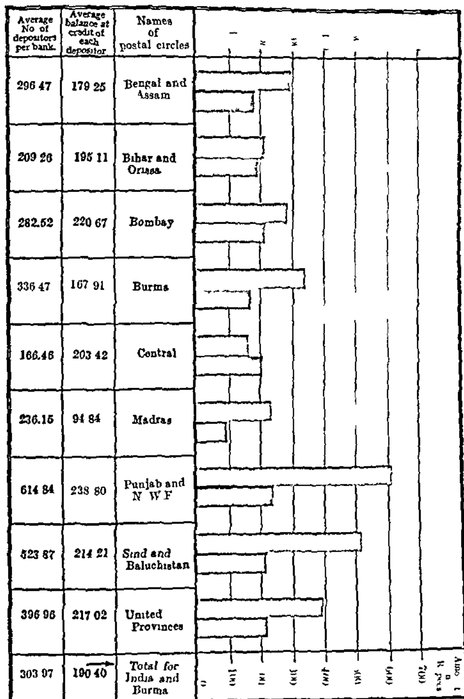


Deposits ....

Withdrawals ....

VI

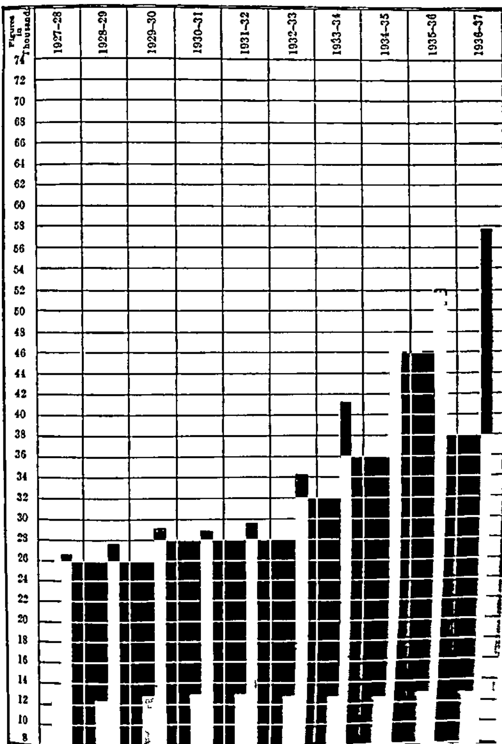
Average number of depositors per savings bank and average balance at credit of each depositor by postal circles at the end of 1936-37.



Average No of depositors per bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor	Names of postal circles
296 47	179 25	Bengal and Assam
209 26	195 11	Bihar and Orissa
282.52	220 67	Bombay
336 47	167 91	Burma
166.46	203 42	Central
236.15	94 84	Madras
614 84	238 80	Punjab and N W F
523 87	214 21	Sind and Baluchistan
396 96	217 02	United Provinces
303 97	190 40	*Total for India and Burma*

VII

Number of Savings Banks and the average balance in each bank.



VIII

Number and value of Indian Postal Orders issued in different circles in 1936 37

Number of Postal Orders issued	Value of Postal Orders issued	Names of Circles
68 699	Rs 1 68 622	Bengal and Assam
24 214	54 946	Bihar and Orissa
1 83 671	3 32 056	Bombay
58 822	*1 61 766*	*Burma*
34 947	89 518	Central
1 41 652	3 28 021	Madras
64 909	1 58 869	Punjab & N W F
20 548	51 451	Sind & Baluchistan
58 435	1,31 503	United Provinces
6 55 897	14 66 752	Total for India and *Burma*

INDICATIONS

Number 

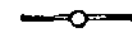
Value 

Diagram showing for each year from 1925 26 to 1936 37 the total number of paid telegrams, the working expenses and the average value of a telegram

Number of paid telegrams
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
(In millions)

Rupees per paid telegram
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1 000 1 100 1 200 1 300 1 400 1 500 1 600 1 700 1 800 1 900 2.000 2 100 2.200 2 300 2 400 2 500 2 600

1925 26
1926 27
1927 28
1928 29
1929 30
1930-31
1931-32
1932 33
1933 34
1934-35
1935 36
1936 37

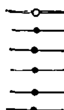
Number of paid telegrams 
Total working expenses per paid telegram 
Average value per paid telegram 
Cost of signalling per paid telegram 

X

NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS

INDICATIONS

Inland Private telegrams in lakhs
Inland State telegrams in lakhs
Inland Press telegrams in lakhs
Foreign Private telegrams in lakhs
Foreign State telegrams in thousands
Foreign Press telegrams in thousands



1925 26, 1926 27, 1927 28, 1928 29, 1929 30, 1930 31, 1931 32, 1932 33, 1933 34, 1934 35, 1935 36, 1936 37

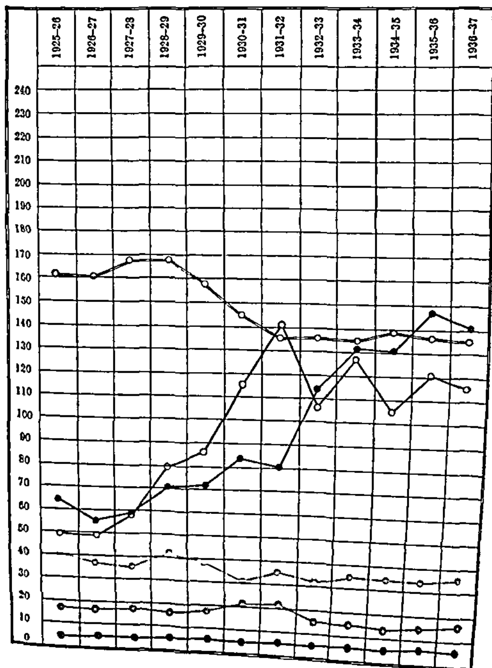
240, 230, 220, 210, 200, 190, 180, 170, 160, 150, 140, 130, 120, 110, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0

XI

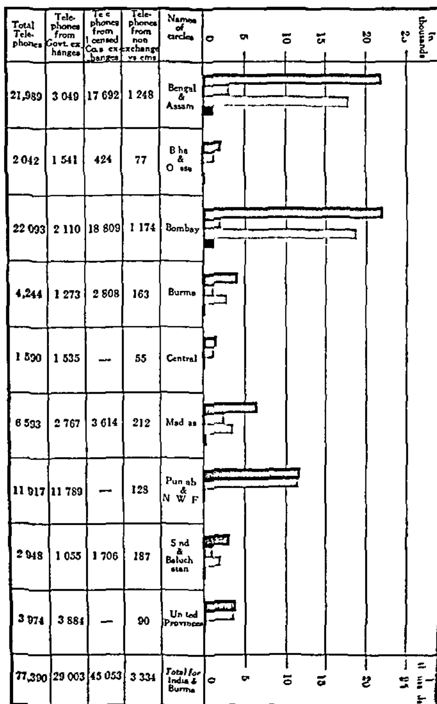
VALUE OF TELEGRAMS

INDICATIONS

Inland Private telegrams in lakhs of rupees
Inland State telegrams in lakhs of rupees
Inland Press telegrams in lakhs of rupees
Indian share of Foreign Private telegrams in lakhs of rupees
Indian share of Foreign State telegrams in thousands of rupees
Indian share of Foreign Press telegrams in thousands of rupees



Total Telephones, Circle by circle 1936-37



Total Telephones	Telephones from Govt. exchanges	Telephones from licensed Co.s exchanges	Telephones from non exchange systems	Names of circles
21,989	3 049	17 692	1 248	Bengal & Assam
2 042	1 541	424	77	Bihar & Orissa
22 093	2 110	18 809	1 174	Bombay
4,244	1 273	2 808	163	Burma
1 590	1 535	—	55	Central
6 593	2 767	3 614	212	Madras
11 917	11 789	—	128	Punjab & N W F
2 948	1 055	1 706	187	Sind & Baluchistan
3 974	3 884	—	90	United Provinces
77,390	29 003	45 053	3 334	*Total for India & Burma*

Total telephones
Telephones from Government Exchanges
Telephones from Licensed Cos Exchanges
Telephones from non-exchange systems

XIII

Growth of Revenue from hire of Telephones and trunk receipts since 1925-26.

